THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ENGLISH BOAT RACE.

The Races for Forty Years.

Burning of the Indiana Jail.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE COLLEGE RACES.

Oxford and Cambridge for Forty Years—The International Race of Last Season.

The names of the crews in yesterday's race on the Thames, together with their weights and the college to which each man belongs, are as follows:—

OXFORD.

Names.	Colleges.	Lbs
R. Mitchouse (bow)	University	154
A. G. P. Lewis	University	160
T. S. Baker	Queens	180
T. Edwardes-Moss	Balliol	180
F. Payne	John's	160
S. D. Woodhouse	University	150
W. D. Benson	Balliol	165
S. D. Darbyshire (stroke)	Balliol	162
A. S. Hall (coxswain)	Corpus	105
CAMBRIDGE.		
E. S. L. Randolph (bow)	3d Trinity	153
J. W. Dale	Lady Margaret	172½
E. A. A. Spencer		170
W. H. Lowe	Christ's	176
E. Phelps	Sidney	172
J. F. Strachan	Trinity Hall	167½
J. H. Ridley	Jesus	163½
J. H. D. Goldie (stroke)	Lady Margaret	170
H. E. Gordon (coxswain)	1st Trinity	111½

The following is a list of the contests, in eight-oared boats, between the clubs of the two universities since their first organization, with the time made by the winning boat and the margin of the winners in such of the races as were rowed over the course from Putney to Mortlake, upon which all since 1845 have taken place:—

Yr.	Winner.	Course.	Time. m. s.	Won by
1829.	Oxford	Henley	14 30	——
1836.	Cam'ge.	Westminster to Putney	35 00	——
1839.	Cam'ge.	Westminster to Putney	31 00	——
1840.	Cam'ge.	Westminster to Putney	29 30	——
1841.	Cam'ge.	Westminster to Putney	33 20	——
1842.	Oxford	Westminster to Putney	30 45	——
1845.	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake	23 30	31 seconds.
1846.	Cam'ge.	Mortlake to Putney	31 05	2 lengths.
1849.	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake	22 00	Many lgths.
——	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	Foul	——
1852.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21 36	27 seconds.
1854.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25 29	11 strokes
1856.	Cam'ge.	Mortlake to Putney	25 30	Half length.
1857.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22 55	35 seconds.
1858.	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake	21 53	23 seconds.
1859.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24 34	Cam. sank.
1860.	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake	20 09	1 length.
1861.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23 17	48 seconds.
1862.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21 49	33 seconds.
1863.	Oxford	Mortlake to Putney	23	5.42 seconds.
1864.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21 48	23 seconds.
1865.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21 22	15 seconds.
1866.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23 48	15 seconds.
1867.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22 39	Half length.
1868.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20 00	3 lengths.
1869.	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20 40	5 lengths.
1870.	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake	20 33	1½ lengths.

Oxford vs. Harvard.

The famous international race between Oxford and Harvard was contested August 27, 1869. The course stretched from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, and the race was won by Oxford by one and a half lengths. Time, 22 min. 40½ sec.

JAIL BURNING.

The Destruction of the Indiana State Prison—One of the Prisoners Smothered to Death—Exciting Scenes Among the Convicts.

The Louisville *Journal* has an account of the Indiana disaster, previously reported by telegraph, from which we extract the following:—

Here ensued a scene which defies all description. The cell-house had been standing for over twenty-five years; all the wood work was as dry as tinder and highly inflammable; the hatchways in the roof were all closed; ninety-two of the convicts were in the chapel, leaving about sixty-five in their cells. Imagine sixty-five human beings in iron cages, locked up; the crackling of the flames above; the pouring of the smoke through all the ranges; the yells and pleadings of the poor wretches calling for deliverance; the herculean efforts of their fellow-convicts, pouring in from the other wings of the prison; the officers and guards amid the smoke; the confusion, excitement, and chaotic confusion of everything. In the excitement, the keys of two ranges of cells were broken. This gave fresh cause for alarm. Bolts, crowbars, old pieces of iron, and every available thing to break locks, were brought into use. One stalwart convict named Thompson, frenzied with despair, seeing no hope of escape, made one mighty attempt and burst open his cell door. The smoke increased fast, and filled up the entire vaccum in the cell-house, as the windows and all other apertures, with one or two exceptions, were closed. This intensely exciting scene must have lasted for nearly half an hour before the last man was released from his fiery prison, if they were all got out alive. But this is not certain. Every man came out with streaming and swollen eyes. They came forth staggering, coughing, straining, and tottering around like drunken men, leaning up against the walls of the prison, some sitting, some lying down. At length the work was nearly done, but still a few pitiful wailings could be heard, pleading for help. The heroic saviors rushed back, guided only by sound, and dragged out the last three convicts, Peter Dittman, Billy Hamlin, and Dick Tirhoon.

THE ONLY DISASTER TO LIFE

was to a negro named Isaac Roberts, who was confined in the upper range of cells, near the north end, on the east side, a place most difficult to get at, and the farthest from the door leading out of the prison. Some of the employes of the prison felt a delicacy in letting the reporter know of this case of fatality; in fact, they refused to give any particulars. The hesitancy in this respect is certainly unnecessary, for everything was done that could be done. No efforts were spared to save the convicts, nor was the cell-house abandoned until it was impossible for a man to enter and remain one minute there, and the fact that only one man was lost is a sufficient evidence that all hands did their duty.

FORTUNATE.

Just at the time the fire broke out prayer-meeting was being conducted in the chapel, and ninety-two convicts, who have cells in that portion of the prison, were engaged in religious worship in the meeting. Had they been confined in their cells at the time of the fire, a fearful loss of life would have resulted.

NO ESCAPES.

No attempt was made by any of the convicts to escape during the excitement that prevailed, and up to 9 o'clock last night no escapes had been discovered.

THE CAUSE.

At first there were slight whispers about incendiarism by some of the convicts, but this opinion found not a half dozen believers. The fire originated near the roof, from a defective flue. The chimney, it is said, had not been cleaned out for some time, and the soot had accumulated. On each side of the cell-house there are two stoves. There had been a fire in all the stoves, but the fires were all very low when the fire originated. The disaster is attributed to the soot catching fire and burning some laths between the ceiling and the roof.

—The railroad officials at Chattanooga report that 31,000 negroes have passed through that place during the past few months on their way to Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

A ST. LOUIS HORROR.

A Man Murdered and Thrown Into the River.

The Missouri *Democrat* of April 5 says:—

On Saturday morning last, some fishermen saw the body of a man floating in the eddy, between the mouth of Cahokia creek and the Pittsburg dyke, on the Illinois shore. They went out in a skiff, caught the body, and towed it to the east shore. Captain McLane, of the East St. Louis Metropolitan Police Force, was notified, and he telegraphed to Belleville to the Coroner of St. Clair county, Mr. Torg, who was unable to attend to the case till yesterday.

Upon examining the body of the deceased, it was discovered that a foul murder had been committed. The head of the victim was beaten almost to a jelly, apparently with a stick of wood or some dull instrument. The legs were crossed below the knees, and tied tight with a black silk handkerchief. Above the right knee a check gingham handkerchief was tied, with a slip-knot on one end, as though it had been made fast to something, probably a heavy weight to sink the body.

The remains had the appearance of having been in the water some four or five days.

The following is a description of the deceased—five feet eight inches in height, blue eyes, dark hair, short cut grey whiskers, and the age of the man when living probably about fifty years. He had on a brown woollen knit jacket, blue check overshirt, grey flannel undershirt, white and black striped cassimere pants, woollen drawers, white woollen socks, and heavy boots.

The palms of the hands of the deceased were hard and had the appearance of being those of a laboring man. The pockets were empty, and there was nothing whatever found on the body to indicate the name or lead to the identification, except what is given above. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, that the unknown deceased had been murdered.

METHODISM.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia—Their Numerical and Financial Strength.

We have received a copy of the minutes of the Eighty-third Session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held at Pottsville. We extract the following interesting figures, showing the condition of the different churches of that denomination within the city limits:—

CHURCHES.	embers.	Probationers.	Baptisms during the	Value of church property.	Contributions during past
St. George's	390	45	24	$38,000	$5,676
Fifth Street	453	28	16	26,000	3,370
St. John's	657	61	56	27,000	4,091
Front Street	465	50	64	34,000	4,943
Green Street	705	43	37	55,000	9,419
Twelfth Street	712	55	38	22,500	5,042
Tabernacle	400	90	50	*40,000	3,495
Hancock Street	322	34	70	*14,000	2,493
Sanctuary	218	14	46	*22,000	2,040
Kensington	693	35	34	36,000	5,556
Cohocksink	553	75	152	*35,000	5,093
Siloam	410	50	118	*23,000	5,241
Summerfield	410	140	134	*14,000	3,633
Union	393	21	38	*50,000	4,046
Arch Street	268	55	11	*157,500	125,604
Salem	611	15	73	23,500	2,851
Ebenezer	630	44	36	*25,000	3,168
St. Paul's	591	38	64	30,500	3,700
Mariner's Beth	424	90	75	31,000	5,736
Wharton Street	675	55	57	39,000	5,147
Second Street	127	22	30	*4,000	1,100
Scott	363	27	52	*20,000	1,838
Eleventh Street	219	16	32	*15,000	1,788
Broad Street	330	38	93	23,500	2,338
Fitzwater St.	83	33	48	4,000	415
Pitman's Chap.	100	50	32	10,000	1,180
Western	281	33	63	*40,000	2,969
Asbury	249	76	32	18,000	2,873
Christ Church	180	10	14	*50,000	2,085
Fortieth street	200	32	27	*15,000	1,545
Hestonville	220	12	15	*6,000	3,306
Haddington	70	3	13	*4,000	1,999
Centenary	136	39	35	*4,000	1,105
Trinity	300	30	14	70,000	4,630
Nazareth	488	72	40	40,000	2,908
Central	427	52	15	*25,000	4,514
Emory	282	58	47	19,000	3,649
Nineteenth St.	360	18	27	*40,000	1,929
Hedding	187	6	36	*16,300	5,583
Sp. Garden St.	320	50	23	90,000	8,654
Twentieth St.	125	35	16	*18,000	*10,161
Mount Carmel	145	26	25	*18,000	1,172
Germantown					
Haines St.	365	100	13	26,500	2,306
St. Stephen's	245	52	19	24,500	2,586
Chesnut Hill	51	20	39	*7,000	1,411
Falls of Sch'k'll	55	..	5	*3,500	597
Roxborough	65	7	2	10,000	1,035
Manayunk—					
Mount Zion	272	25	28	31,000	2,832
Ebenezer	270	35	34	*18,000	2,472
Conshohocken	75	20	24	17,000	1,061
Pt Richmond	197	36	27	*12,000	2,203
Frankford	603	101	93	19,000	5,101
Bridesburg	100	10	12	10,000	2,295
Holmesburg	74	21	12	*2,000	1,034
City Mission	124	73	45	*21,300	6,059
55 Churches	17,633	2256	2,208	$1,490,800	$281,388
Previous year	17,160	2525	2,327	$350,500	$196,60

[The churches thus marked do not own parsonages, and the figures indicate the probable value of the church buildings alone. All the others own parsonages, the value of which is included in the figures.]

[†Of the amount contributed by the Arch Street Church $37,500 was devoted towards the building of their magnificent church edifice at Broad and Arch streets, now in course of erection.]

The above table shows an increase in the membership of the city churches of 493. The number of deaths among the membership during the same period was 217. The local preachers connected with the above-named churches numbered 138.

The salaries paid show a wide range, some of them being as low as $500 without the use of a parsonage. The pastor of the Arch Street Church receives $3500, with house; of Spring Garden Street Church, $3000, with house; and Trinity Church, $2500, with house. Several receive $2000 per year, and the remainder range at every point between that figure and the minimum.

The Churches of the Philadelphia Conference.

Below we give a table which shows the comparative statistics of the churches within the bounds of the conference for the years ending March 1, 1870, and March 1, 1869:—

	1869.	1870.	Increase. (*Decrease.)
Members:—			
In full connection	31,537	33,376	1,839
On probation	5,147	5,071	*576
Total	37,234	38,441	1,157
Deaths	423	404	*21
Baptisms	4,105	4,403	298
Churches:—			
Number	260	269	9
Value	$1,968,230	$2,306,550	$338,320
Parsonages:—			
Number	62	67	5
Value	$256,040	$274,340	$18,300
Total value church property	$2,224,270	$2,580,890	$356,620

In the following are shown the total contributions for the years ending March 1, 1870, and March 1, 1869, with the increase:—

	1869.	1870.	Increase.
Benevolent	$57,604	$60,214	$2,609
Conference claimants	7,320	7,928	608
Church improvements and parsonages	170,726	329,638	158,912
Sabbath-school purposes	33,317	42,275	8,958
Ministerial support	130,189	151,394	21,206
Totals	$389,156	$591,449	$192,293

—The Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon is described by California papers as "a moderate," and the candidate for Congress as "a hard-shell of the secesh sort."

—A Boston paper says that there are very few railroads in New England whose receipts are not now from 100 to 500 per cent. in excess of the original estimates.

—The citizens of Baltimore are to decide by vote, to-morrow, whether $2,500,000 shall be appropriated to the improvement of Jones' Falls, that the neighboring portions of the city may not be again flooded.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ANOTHER VETO.

The Great Bond Transfer Bill.

The Governor Kills It.

The Pennsylvania Legislature Adjourns Sine Die.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Use of the State Capitol Granted to the Colored Citizens.

Democrats Urge the Adoption of the Motion.

Important New Dominion Advices.

The Connecticut Bank Robbery

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Great Railroad Bond Transfer Bill Vetoed by Governor Geary.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—Governor Geary has vetoed the Railroad Bond Transfer bill. This measure, as it passed both houses, was entitled

"An act to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional railway connection between the waters of the Susquehanna and the great lakes of Canada and the Northwestern States, by extending the aid and credit of certain corporations to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, and in like manner to aid the construction of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway, the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway, and the Erie and Allegheny Railway."

The preamble sets forth the expediency of constructing the above-named roads and "thereby provide outlets for important portions of this Commonwealth that are filled with valuable coal, minerals, and other products now without such highways, and when these lines are constructed adding greatly to the taxable values for State, county, and municipal purposes, as well as to greatly increase the value of productions from those sections of the Commonwealth for manufacturing, agricultural, and all other purposes."

The first section of the bill reads as follows:—

"That the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo Railway Company be and they are hereby authorized to execute a first mortgage to the amount of six millions of dollars in lieu and substitution of the loan said company have heretofore been authorized to make, which shall cover all their line of railway to be constructed from Jersey Shore to connect with the Buffalo and Washington Railway, as set forth in their charter, with its extensions, rights of way, equipment, engine houses, machine shops, tools, and property of every kind whatsoever appurtenant to and requisite for the maintenance, management, and operation of said road, together with the corporate rights and franchises acquired and to be acquired to secure the payment of bonds as hereinafter provided; each bond bearing interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually from and after the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, which bonds shall be payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be deposited in the sinking fund of the Commonwealth, with the interest thereon, for application only to the payment of the public debt; these bonds to be received by the Commonwealth in lieu and substitution of the existing debt of that amount of five per centum bonds that is contracted to be paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and all liens and claims arising in connection therewith, and the said six millions of dollars of bonds shall be received in full satisfaction of the said bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of all liens and claims arising thereunder or therefor. * * * Upon the delivery of the bonds and mortgages as hereinbefore provided, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to deliver to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company the obligations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now in the sinking fund, or in any way belonging to the Commonwealth, to the amount of six millions of dollars of five per centum bonds, and to cancel and fully satisfy all mortgages or claims of every nature and kind whatsoever existing therefor by legislative enactment, contract, or otherwise, in favor of the Commonwealth against said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thereupon the entire proceeds that may be realized from the said bonds and claims against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall be applied from time to time by the Jersey Shore Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company only to the immediate construction and equipment of the said line of railway between the points specified in the act incorporating the said company, and the said main line of railway shall be constructed and opened for public use within three years from the passage of this act: Provided, however, That no delivery or exchange of bonds shall be made under the provisions or authority of this act by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund until a contract for the construction and equipment of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway with responsible parties, duly executed, shall be delivered to said commissioners and an absolute guarantee for the fulfilment thereof within the time and conditions of this act by the Catawissa and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies, or the Catawissa and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, or the Catawissa and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Companies, or by the Philadelphia and Erie, Northern Central, and Pennsylvania Railroad companies, and also a guarantee in like manner of the payment by said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo Railway Company of three hundred thousand dollars interest per annum, as it accrues to the State on the said bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo Railway Company during the construction of said line of railway, and until it is opened for traffic as required by this act."

The section wound up with a proviso "that the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall give its consent in writing, duly executed under the seal of said company, to the transfer of the said Pennsylvania Railroad company's bonds to the said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo Railway Company."

The second section provided

"That the three and a half millions of five per centum bonds, now in the sinking fund, given by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with all the guarantees connected therewith, be and they are hereby appropriated for aiding in the development of certain districts of this Commonwealth as hereinafter provided.

"First. To the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and to the branch railroad to Waynesburg, in Greene county, one million six hundred thousand dollars.

"Second. To the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Company, one million four hundred thousand dollars.

"Third. To the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company, five hundred thousand dollars.

"For which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall receive their bonds respectively bearing the same interest and maturing at the same time as the bonds of the Commonwealth now holds in *pro rata* proportion from each company, all of which shall be secured by a second mortgage upon those lines and the branches thereof respectively, their property franchises and equipment."

The remainder of the section, among other things, contained a provision requiring the said railroad lines to be constructed and open for public use within three years from the passage of the act.

Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—The dry goods store of J. H. Baum, at Birmingham, was burned yesterday. Fully insured. The flouring mill of Douglass & Hays, in Allegheny City, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. Loss $25,000. The building was owned by Rodgers & Co. The insurance on the building is $3000, and on the machinery $8000 in the Home Company.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill giving the aid of the State to the construction of the Jersey Shore and Buffalo and other railroads. The message declares the bill to be unconstitutional.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the consideration was postponed.

Mr. Randall moved that the joint resolution providing for final adjournment to-day be rescinded, and that both houses adjourn on Thursday, the 14th of April. Lost. The yeas and nays were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs Beck, Connell, Findlay, Henszey, Linderman, Lowry, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Randall, Wallace, Watt—13.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Graham, Howard, Kerr, McIntyre, Osterhout, Robinson, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White Stinson (Speaker)—18.

Mr. Lowry then moved that the session be continued until Saturday. It was impossible to get through with the business of the Legislature to-day, even not taking into consideration the veto just read. Lost. The yeas and nays were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Connell, Findlay, Henszey, Linderman, Lowry, McIntyre, Miller, Nagle, Olmsted, Randall, Robison, Wallace, and Watt.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Mamma, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White, and Stinson, Speaker.

The election of a new Speaker followed. Fourteen Democratic votes were cast for William A. Wallace and seventeen Republican votes were cast for General Harry White, who was declared elected.

Speaker Stinson then delivered his farewell address as follows:—

Senators—It has been a long-established custom of this Senate for the Speaker, before handing over the gavel to his successor, to make some remarks.

It is not in obedience to this custom, however, that I now speak, but because it would be not only in violation to my own feelings, but unjust to you, if I left this chair without saying that I esteem it my highest privilege in return to you my own sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me whilst acting as presiding officer of this body. I can most conscientiously say that I have endeavored to enforce the rules governing us with impartiality, and that neither passion nor ill-feeling has ever influenced my decisions.

How far I have succeeded is best known to yourselves. Doubtless many mistakes have been made, but through your indulgence they never will be known even to myself. It will be a source of great pleasure to me, in looking back over my senatorial life, to know that I never received an untkind word from any member of this Senate, and that with the kindest feelings to you all, I can now bid you farewell, wishing you only that your lives may be long, useful, and happy.

The Speaker elect, General White, then assumed the chair, and delivered an address. The oath of office was administered by Senator Wallace.

Resolutions of thanks were offered by Mr. Randall to Hon. Charles H. Stinson, and were favored by Mr. Wallace in a neat speech, and were passed unanimously.

Similar resolutions were offered to the Chief Clerk, George W. Hamersly, and assistants, Lucius Rogers and Edward Williams, as well as the other officers, all of which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Billingfelt offered resolutions of thanks to the Chaplain, Rev. Thomas F. Griffith. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

House.

The House concurred in the Senate resolutions relative to Minister A. G. Curtin.

On motion of Mr. Smith the use of the Hall was granted to the colored citizens of Harrisburg to celebrate the fifteenth amendment. This motion was unanimously agreed to, several of the Democrats urging its passage.

Mr. Reinoehl introduced a burlesque series of resolutions reflecting upon the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. The resolutions were withdrawn.

Resolutions of thanks were offered and unanimously agreed to as follows, viz.:—

By Mr. Johnson, to the Speaker, Hon. B. B. Strang.

By Mr. Mooney, to the Chief Clerk, General Selfridge.

By Mr. Botteau, to resident clerk, John A. Smull.

By Mr. Leonard, to Assistant Clerk E. G. Lee.

By Mr. Porter, of Cambria, to Librarian, Wm. T. Cooper.

Mr. Cloud offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be tendered to the gentlemen who have as visitors, advisers, suggesters, and preparers of legislation, visited this Legislature and shared our joys and deplored our sorrows.

The resolution was withdrawn amid laughter.

Presentations were made as follows by Mr. Davis on behalf of all the members:—To the Speaker, Hon. B. B. Strang, a gold watch and chain. By Mr. Schnatterly, on behalf of Chief Clerk Selfridge, to the Speaker, a gold-banded gavel.

By Mr. Niles, on behalf of the transcribing clerks to Chief Clerk Selfridge, of a silver set.

By Mr. Craig, on behalf of the officers of the House to Mr. Davis, of a gold-headed cane.

By Mr. Davis, on behalf of the pages, to Chief Clerk Selfridge, of a gold pencil and pen.

The Speaker then delivered his farewell address. Adjourned *sine die*.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Red River News.

TORONTO, April 7.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cameron asked if the Government had any further intelligence from the Red River, and whether they were in a position to give any further information than had already been laid before the House; also, what the Government intended to do in reference to the murder that had recently taken place at Fort Garry.

Mr. John A. McDonald said he could only state that the Government was fully aware of and appreciated the gravity of their position. We have done all we could during the winter, and, indeed, ever since the events of last October, till now. We understand and fully appreciate the responsibility that rests upon us, and I may say we have been in constant communication with Her Majesty's Government. I may add, further, that the two governments are in accord and in union, and for one object, and that is, to retain that country as a portion of Her Majesty's dominion, and to assert law and order there.

We are acting in complete union with her Majesty's Government, and a line of conduct has been settled upon. What that line of conduct may be must be withheld from the House, for to communicate it now would simply be giving information at an improper time, that would very soon be sent to improper quarters. But I must say her Majesty's Government, while acting in accord with us, have in the first place approved of the course we advised, and are co-operating with us in carrying out that course, and I am sure that course will be carried to a successful completion at no distant day. Further than this it would be improper for me to say.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Hon. James Neeson and Judge John A. Meredith, in behalf of Ellyson, and ex-Governor Wise and Mr. Wells, in behalf of Chahoon, have arrived here, and will argue the Richmond municipal case before Chief Justice Chase in Chambers.

The question turns on the jurisdiction of Judge Underwood in the premises, and affects relatively other parts of Virginia.

Senator Fenton and Representative Van Wyck have been before the Postmaster-General to obtain an increase of pay for mail service by the New York and Erie Railroad Company.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. Rice introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line in New Mexico.

Mr. McDonald, for the relief of Edward Fitzgerald and R. C. Bishop, of Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Spencer, relative to the place of holding the United States District Court for the Middle district of Alabama.

Mr. Kellogg, to secure a uniform and more perfect system of levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in Mississippi Valley from overflow.

It provides for grants of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed to the Mississippi Valley Lease Company, on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, or either of them, shall contract with said company for the construction of levees.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland, for the protection of an inlet for a water works about to be constructed by said city.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was passed.

The calendar of concurrent resolutions being proceeded with, the resolution directing an inquiry into the effect of the fifteenth amendment upon the Indians was adopted. All others were severally laid aside.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of the city of Carondolet vs. The United States.

House.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the resolution in reference to the coupon books used in the internal revenue service, concurring with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the opinion that some form of book substantially similar to that proposed by him would promote the interests of the public service, and authorizing him to take such action as he may think right and proper to carry into effect his orders prescribing such form of book, and to inform parties of their right to procure the same in such size as may be adapted to the extent of their business, and from any source they may think fit. Adopted.

Mr. Mungen offered a resolution directing an investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury into the condition and management of the Marine Hospital at Mobile. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Clark (Texas) introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of Galveston harbor, Texas. Referred.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to entitle the State of Texas to the benefit of the Agricultural College land grant. Adopted.

Mr. Holland, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported back the following bills:—To extend the time in which certain offenses may be prosecuted. Passed. It allows prosecution for forgery, perjury, etc., in the matter of claims for pensions and bounty, to be instituted within four years.

Relating to witnesses for respondents in extradition cases. Passed.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making examinations of the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs.

After a discussion and amendment the bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Ferriss, from the same committee, reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in the United States courts.

After explanation and discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Jenckes, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the exercise of the Admiralty jurisdiction in United States courts.

After explanation and discussion the bill was passed.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Army of the Cumberland.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A delegation of twenty-five or thirty members of the Army of the Cumberland leave this evening to attend the obsequies of General Thomas at Troy to-morrow. Among them are Generals Anderson, Barnum, Mackay, Colonels Wing, Lawrence, Berry, Surgeon Steers, Captains Stetson, Lewis, and others. Another delegation, headed by Gen. McDowell, go via West Point, where they will be joined by troops from there.

The Waverley Bank Robbers.

WAVERLEY, April 7.—George W. Buck, President of the Waverley National Bank, has received a proposition from the burglars, offering to return the bonds stolen at the time of the bank robbery on the receipt of forty cents on the dollar. The proposition comes from New York.

Another Missing Steamer.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Considerable anxiety is felt here about the safety of the steamer Missouri, which left here on March 24 for Havana, and has not since been heard from.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do, 1864, do., 109⅝; do, 1865, do., 110¾; do. do. new, 108⅝; do. 1867, 109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 63½; Cumberland preferred, 32; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 25; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jimmy the Greek and Other Heroes.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning Charles H. Green, alias Jimmy the Greek, alias the Irish Lord, was convicted of an attempt to pick pockets. Last Friday evening Officer Moore found him with his hand in a lady's pocket at the door of the Academy of Music, and knowing him to be a professional thief, took him into custody.

John Ward, a dilapidated youth, who had been handsome and intelligent, plead guilty to a charge of highway robbery. He was the protege of an old gentleman at Norristown, who intended to take him out West. They came to the city together, and started to West Philadelphia to buy a ticket for Pittsburg, and just as they reached the depot Ward knocked the old gentleman down, took all his money from him, and leaving him unconscious in the street, ran off to Norristown. He told a patched-up story about being drunk, etc., but the judge did not believe him. As a warning to others who may be disposed to emulate the example of this romantic youth, we take pleasure in announcing that he has been assigned to quarters in the penitentiary for eight years.

Henry Reickard, alias James N. Parks, who attempted to go straw bail for Catharine Waite, who is charged with arson, pleaded guilty this morning to a charge of perjury. He represented to Mr. Brooke and Mr. Hoffner, who were counsel for Mrs. Waite, that he was the owner of fifteen unincumbered building lots in the Twenty-third ward, and produced his deed. They accordingly offered him as bail, and, when examined by the court under oath, he reiterated the same fabrication by which he had deceived the attorneys. An investigation by the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Galton, revealed the fact that the property was not owned by the prisoner.

John Cronin, an old and persistent thief, was convicted of pocket-picking. He rode up Ridge avenue on the platform of car No. 11, and stole two dollars' worth of tickets out of the conductor's pocket. As soon as the conductor discovered the theft and accused Cronin the latter jumped off and started to run, but was soon caught.

J. A. Cann, alias Henry Robinson, was convicted of bigamy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, April 7, 1870.

There is a continued easy feeling in the money market, though there is rather more activity to-day, both in call and time loans. On the former the general rate is 5 per cent., though occasional transactions for round sums on Government pledges are effected at 4½ per cent. Discounts remain easy at 6@7 per cent. for first-class names—the lower figure being confined to the banks. Prime mercantile acceptances are still in demand and scarce, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of general trade.

Gold is dull but strong, with sales fluctuating between 112 and 112⅛.

Government bonds are very steady, and we notice a general advance, save in 10-40s and currency 6s.

At the Stock Board there was considerable activity and prices advanced. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 106, and City 6s at 100¼ for the old and at 102@102¼ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was stronger; sales at 49@49⅛, b. o. Pennsylvania R.R. advanced to 57¾, Camden and Amboy to 119½, and Lehigh Valley to 54⅝@55. Sales of Minehill at 54, Oil Creek and Allegheny at 41½, and Catawissa preferred at 36¾. 37¼ was bid for North Pennsylvania and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks we notice no sales, but 33¼ was bid for Lehigh and 15 for Schuylkill preferred. The balance of the list was dull but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s, N	18.102½	140 sh Penna R	18. 57⅛
$500 do	85.102¾	100 do	860. 57⅛
$100 do	102¾	100 do	b60. 57⅛
$1000 do	102¾	130 do	18. 57⅜
$3000 Pa 6s, 2d se.	18.106	40 do	57⅜

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. W. L. GARRISON AND THE PIEGAN WAR.

From the Toledo Blade.

We have a high respect for William Lloyd Garrison. He has rendered good service in the long struggle for slavery. He has a courage, an energy, and a persistency which in a good cause made him a formidable and effective champion. But he has made some errors and advocated some egregious absurdities in his time; some of which, we are glad to say, he practically abandoned. For a long time he advocated peace and non-resistance principles, but was compelled at last to support the war for the Union as the sure way of ending slavery, the destruction of which was the chief end of his life. He for a long time denounced the Constitution, and the Union of States which was founded upon it, as a "league with death, and a covenant with hell," and declared that the "only possible exodus of the American slaves from the house of bondage" was over the ruins of the churches and the Government of the United States. But the historic sequel shows that slavery found its end in the maintenance of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union, and not through their destruction. It ended by means of stern, cruel, bloody war, which Garrison and some of his impracticable associates contended was as wicked as slavery itself. Garrison was never weary of quoting O'Connell's declaration, that "No human revolution was worth the shedding of a single drop of human blood." The words "Agitate! Agitate!! Agitate!!!" were the ram's horns to be employed to overthrow the Jericho of slavery. But words, however mighty they seemed to the Boston reformer, were as empty air until the engines of war overturned and demolished the bastile of oppression. Until the sword was drawn and used, all of Garrison's wordy denunciations of slavery were ineffective, and instead of helping the slave, increased the rigor of his servitude and multiplied the tortures of his condition. The slave to-day enjoys freedom and enfranchisement through *war*, through *bloodshed*, and through the *authority* of the Constitution, and by means of the permanency of the Union of the States. Practically, all the doctrines uttered by Garrison have been refuted and condemned by the events of time. Such a lesson should have the effect of teaching him a very little modesty, to be exercised when fulminating his thunders of denunciation against more practical men than himself.

The sword of Sheridan did more, practically, to end slavery than all the theories and wordy invectives of mere philanthropists against slavery. Philosophers are well enough in their time and in their way, but men of executive and practical turn of mind can not allow the world to be run down to perdition in order to allow them to test the power of their abstraction. Sheridan was sent out West to protect the settlers on the plains from murder, arson, rape, theft, and every other crime and outrage committed on them by the ruthless and conscienceless savages of the plains. It might have been a good thing to have sent Lloyd Garrison, but the people whose lives, persons and property were in danger were afraid that he might find it as difficult to teach the Piegans the philosophy of the Ten Commandments and the golden rule, as he found it in 1850 to convince Boston lawyers of the iniquity of the fugitive slave law. The sufferers from Indian cruelties could not afford to wait for the operations of non-resistant doctrines to give them relief.

Sheridan does not understand Quaker methods of warfare against evil. Their way may be the best, but he would be the wrong man to bring savages into conformity to moral and civil law through their methods. Philanthropists had the world before them, savage Piegans included, to convert to righteousness and peace, but have failed to reach said Piegans so far. In its dire necessity the Government ordered Sheridan to protect peaceable settlers by all the means in his power, just as it previously told him to crush the Rebellion. He has done his work, and done it well. But Lloyd Garrison thinks he has been cruel and barbarous, and has resorted to a "horrible mode of retaliation." He proceeds to arraign Sheridan as a monster. We protest against allowing the sentimentality of absurdly impracticable men to prejudice the American people against the men whose energy and common sense are the protection of the exposed communities of the West. Sheridan is an executive man—one of deeds, and not of words. Garrison is exactly his opposite, and is therefore not qualified to condemn with oracular positiveness one whose severely direct and practical methods he can neither understand nor appreciate.

The Piegans are the murderous land pirates of the west. If they are not to be allowed to scalp, burn, ravish, and steal in endless impunity, the punishment which Sheridan visited upon them was mercy in its highest sense, as well as justice. In dealing with savages so sunken, devilish, and hopeless, stern, decisive, bloody war is the only resort. Death is the only punishment they can be made to fear. When it becomes a choice between taking the life of a bloody, savage pirate, and exposing to death, and a fate often far worse, far better people, we say let the criminal die. If the innocent suffer with the guilty we cannot help it, for that is true in all wars, and will be so as long as wars take place in the world.

In the interest of the cause of peace and humanity, would it not be well for Mr. Garrison to demonstrate the power of peace and non-resistant principles by undertaking a mission to what is left of the Piegans, and other marauders of the Plains. If two hundred and fifty years of next to fruitless effort by both Protestant and Catholic missionaries to civilize these savages be not enough to deter him, seeing that the destruction of slavery is complete, should Garrison not call for volunteers to help him civilize and make peaceable men out of the Piegans? Sheridan will agree not to interpose a single bayonet between him and the object of his philanthropic regard. Though they slay and eat him, Sheridan will stand out of the way. But until the savage and slaveholder alike agree to let other men have all the rights which they claim for themselves, such sternly executive men as Phil Sheridan are among the most necessary and useful philanthropists of the time and of the world.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The result of the Connecticut election is significant and instructive. It was a square, fair fight, and the Democrats have carried their Governor and the rest of their State ticket by about 1000 majority. Through the inexcusable delays and general stupidity of General Grant's administration the Republicans were unable to set the fifteenth amendment in operation, and thus obtain negro votes enough to have turned the scale. This unfortunate result was, however, fully counterbalanced by the discouragement diffused through the ranks of the Democracy by the New Hampshire election. By means of the labor reform defection in that State, the Democratic candidate for Governor received about 7000 less votes than the Republican candidate. We repeat, then, that the contest in Connecticut was a fair trial of strength between the two parties. Monday was a stormy day, and the Republicans tell us that this was the cause of their defeat. But the same heavens that lowered on the Republicans frowned on the Democrats; and the former cannot escape from the legitimate deductions flowing from their overthrow by dodging behind a snow-storm.

Governor English was a strong candidate. He is rich and respectable. When in Congress he supported all the war measures of President Lincoln, and he voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. And though the convention which nominated him passed a stupid resolution about Cuban independence, and sharply criticized the mode by which the ratification of the fifteenth amendment had been secured, Governor English, in his carefully-prepared response to the nomination, took a step in advance of the convention on the Cuban question, and never alluded to its foolish utterances about the amendment. In so doing, he showed his good sense, and, with a fair war record behind him, by this sign he conquered.

This is the first real victory which the Democrats have achieved since General Grant assumed the Presidential office. Connecticut, though not invariably, has generally been a Republican State from the time when the party was organized. But if the Democracy hope, even hope, to carry the next Presidential election, they must not merely win over Republican States like Connecticut, but must so use their triumphs as to hold them by a tenacious grasp. And this is the task now committed to the hands of Governor English. Governor Seymour carried New York in 1862, beating so strong a candidate as General Wadsworth; but he so conducted his administration as to be defeated when presented for re-election in 1864. He allowed the Copperheads to lead him, and the people seized the first opportunity to pronounce judgment against him. His defeat for Governor in 1864 largely contributed to his signal overthrow as a Presidential candidate in 1868. Let Governor English take warning from the lessons of history; and let him be assured that if he allows Copperheadism to thrust out its horns, or hands his State over to the corruptionists during his brief term, Connecticut will enter up a verdict against him in April, 1871; unless, like the great Tweed, in the recent Tammany contest, he shows the white feather, and running away from the fight, buys up a sufficient number of his opponents afterwards.

As the average of Presidents now run, Governor English, if he will follow the advice of the *Sun*, and hold his own, and get re-elected in 1871, will become a formidable Democratic competitor for the Presidential nomination in 1872. Pendleton, Packer, and Hoffman are already counted out of the canvass. Governor English's most dangerous rivai, as the case now stands, is Senator Hendricks. He made a happy hit in his New Orleans speech, wherein he counselled the Democracy to accept all the results of the war and the policy of reconstruction, including the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. Let English countercheck him in his message to the Legislature by covering all of Hendricks' ground on these subjects, by marking out a bold policy in regard to Cuba, and by some sensible utterances on finance, taxation, and economy in national affairs. He will then prove himself to be a statesman, and will become the leader of his party in the Northeastern States.

The defeat of so worthy and popular a man as Governor Jewell is a severe rebuke to General Grant's administration. It indicates a turn in the drift of the tide. The sensible Republicans should now demand a change of the Cabinet, and inform General Grant that unless he conducts affairs on a more liberal and enlightened scale, many other Republican States will follow the example set by Connecticut.

NAMES, CHRISTIAN AND HEATHEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Thomas Paine (not Common-Sense Thomas, but a Massachusetts verse-writer of the olden time), being disgusted with the doings of the other and doubting Thomas, petitioned the Legislature to give him a Christian name; and he was called and known, and in his time grew quite famous, as Robert Treat Paine, Jr. We would suggest some legislation of this kind in behalf of the Cherokee Indians. These semi-aboriginal gentlemen have lately had occasion to present a couple of numerously signed petitions to Congress; and the names thereunto appended show that, in the Cherokee Nation, the art of baptism is still imperfectly understood. Some of these "poor Indians" have, it is true, very respectable and civilized and thoroughly Yankee names. "Ezekiel Tucker," for instance, has a veritable Yankee flavor; "Looney McLane" is a good Irish, as "Thomas Carlyle" is a good Scotch name; "Benjamin Fish" is eminently suggestive of Cape Cod; and there is even a "George Fox" to welcome the Quaker Commissioners when they visit the Cherokees. There is an individual who is named and signs himself simply "Wilson," in honor, we conjecture, of the Massachusetts Senator; there is another who names himself, in a singularly indefinite way, as "John;" there is another who goes further, and writes himself "John Pigeon;" we find, also, the romantically historical name of "Hildebrand;" but what shall we say to the ornithologico-zoological name of "Pig-Eagle?" What man of taste was it who gave to an innocent savage the name of "Edgar Poe Harris?"

But some of the names appended to this petition are sufficiently mysterious. There is one cabalistic child of the forest who simply writes himself "Six"—there is another who vaunts himself as "John Large;" "C. Sixkiller" is a most homicidal autograph, highly suggestive of scalps; and "Ezekiel," we fancy, must be the prophet of the tribe. There is a "John Mixedwater," who probably mixes the water with something stronger; there is a "War Sort," who may be one of the military sort; and there is a man named with Doric simplicity "Dry," and who is probably a kinsman of Mr. Mixedwater. "Ground Hog" is suggestive of Charles Lamb's unfortunate farce of "Mr. H." "David Israel" fitly represents the old dispensation; "Rattling Gourd" ought certainly to be a Member of Congress, and "Johnson Goodmoney" might give us, were he in Washington, some valuable notions about the currency. There are several signers named "Grease," connected remotely perhaps with the Down East family of "Slicks," and by a singular coincidence a warrior named "Fodder" and another named "Gritts" sign in close conjunction, being speedily followed by "Alexander Johnnycake," while, by another coincidence, "John Love" and "George Moonshine" are in similar contiguity, and not far after Mr. Moonshine, very appropriately follows "Moses Glory." The signature of "Best Quality," to conclude, is suggestive of all the perfection of which human, or at any rate Indian nature, is susceptible. It is pretty evident that most of these names have been bestowed upon their bearers by unprincipled pale faces, more intent upon their jokes than upon the euphony of the Cherokee directory. Is it probable that any Cherokee would, of his own motion, call himself "Charles Potatoe?" or "Mouse?" or "Spoon?" or "Root Curly Hard?" or "High?" or "Hog Shooter?" or "Drum Fish?" Would he be any more likely than other Indians to christen himself "Hildebrand," "Zachary Taylor," or "Edgar Poe?" And how would any white man like to be designated by his fellow-citizens as "Long Ears?"

We are pleased to notice, however, that there are some proud Cherokees who refuse to be gammoned, and who still call themselves by the resounding and vernacular names of their ancestors. Thus we find attached to the petition sonorous titles worthy to fill the trumpet of fame:—"Tee-Soo-Yar-Kee," and "Cah-lur-nur-hus-Ku;" "Hee-Lur-tas-Kee," and the highly unpronounceable "Cu-lee-skee-jah-nohter." Perhaps it would not do to ask for a literal translation of these curious and polysyllabic names; for "Neve-geomunah-coo-wa" may mean nothing more respectable and impressive than "Grub Worm," which is the English name of one of the signers. But sound is something, as all who have read "The Song of Hiawatha" very well know. To hear a man and a brother called "Jack Paunch" shocks our benevolent sensibilities; but if the abdominal protuberance were expressed in the Cherokee language, it would be different and better. If the Cherokee is to have an English name, there is no reason for giving one which is mean or ridiculous.

A PLEA FOR LOWER RATES OF DUTY ON SILK GOODS.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a mistake to suppose there is anything new in the contrivances by which the recently discovered Custom House silk frauds of Wolf, May, and others were perpetrated. Those same contrivances have been time and again resorted to since the era of enormous rates of protective duties on imports. The trick is this:—Under our system ad valorem duties are assessed on the foreign, not home value. This value is determined and reported to the collector by the appraisers, who bear the same legal relation to the former that assessors do to Collectors of Internal Revenue. To provide for such determination and report of value, the import must, by order of collector, be sent from importing vessel to the appraisers' stores. The law provides that an *entry* must be made, and lodged with the collector, by the owner of the merchandise, accompanied by the invoice, of which latter the former is in chief part a transcript. To secure a correct entry, the 67th section of the statute of 1799 punishes with confiscation of the goods, if, on examination of the packages, it is found they differ in their contents from the entry paper; that is, if the merchandise is entered by a false denomination. If an importer in his entry paper calls silk hose cotton hose, with intent to save duty thereon, the law confiscates the package. An importer enters fifty cases of cotton hose, and designates them in his entry paper by their various shipping marks, from 1 to 50, and declares the foreign value thereof, the rate of duty chargeable thereon, and the total amount. To obviate the necessity of sending each case to the appraisers, the law has provided that at least one case in ten shall be designated by the collector, on the invoice, to be sent to the appraisers, and the result in practice is that till recently the collector has rarely designated more than one in ten to be opened and examined. In fact, in this port it is impracticable to inspect a greater proportion, as a general rule. When the designation is thus made, those packages indicated are sent from the vessel to the appraisers, and the remainder go into warehouse, or are taken by the importer, under his penal bond and a deposit of estimated duties. Now, right here comes in the trick. Of the fifty cases, five would, under the rule, be opened by the appraisers. Suppose, then, that the fifty packages, instead of being all cotton hose, paying say thirty-five per cent. duty, as entered, are thirty of them silk hose, chargeable with sixty per centum, and the ten containing cotton go to the appraisers. Of course, silk hose are thereby imported as cotton hose, and the importer does a "big thing."

In the ordinary course of business the collector might, by pure luck, designate the cotton packages, or he might indicate half and half. That is possible. But in the present assumed frauds the broker swears that he asked the deputy collector to call for an appraiser's return on certain specified cases, and sometimes it was done and sometimes not done, and when *not* done the broker would take the papers to deliver to the next official in routine, but, instead of so delivering, would destroy them, await or make another invoice, and then try again till the desired cases were designated. There is no pretense or any evidence in the present cases that the deputy collector was bribed or paid, but that the broker by falsely representing that since there were different grades of cotton goods, for example, on the invoice, the indicated packages should be sent to the appraisers in order to have a fair examination of the whole importation.

Since the first development of this transaction the collector has, we learn, ordered his deputies to send *all* the packages to the appraisers, whenever the person making entry indicates which of them he desires to be opened.

The point of this last exposure is the uselessness and immorality of existing rates of duty; uselessness, because frauds, impossible of prevention, as was blockade-breaking during the Rebellion, made high rates productive of less revenue than would be low rates, which would not offer such temptations to smugglers and cheats generally; and immorality, because the present tariff by its temptations to dishonesty is demoralizing importers, Custom House officials, manufacturers, Congress, and consumers alike.

The present rate of duty on a staple article like black piece silks is sixty per centum in gold, and what is the consequence? Ask any honest dealer in this city, and he will say that he cannot and does not purchase abroad and import, for the reason that he can buy cheaper here. This is a universal fact. Black piece silks are salable everywhere. They are as marketable as gold. Hence, on account of the high rates of duty, they come in illegitimately across the Texas border, through the Southern ports, over the Canada border, as well as under the eyes and nose of Collector Grinnell. There are a plenty of men of pecuniary responsibility who will contract to deliver them on the counter of a New York dealer for a percentage far below the rates of duty thereon. So it is with most of staple articles of great value on which the high protective rates of duty are imposed.

Moral—Abandon forever existing rates of duty.

POOR IRELAND!

From the N. Y. Times.

The more we consider Mr. Gladstone's bill for "preserving the peace" in Ireland, the deeper becomes our conviction that it is a measure which cannot fail to aggravate the sufferings of the Irish people, and to render the ancient differences between England and Ireland perfectly hopeless of adjustment. The Irish people may well say, "if this is what we are to get from a liberal government, the sooner we fall under the comparatively gentle rule of the Tories the better." Let us look into one or two of the provisions, as expounded by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—which heartily approves of the bill and only grumbles because it was not introduced before.

Resident magistrates and county inspectors are to have warrants placed in their hands authorizing them to search any man's house for arms at all hours of the day or night. If A has a grudge against B, he has only to give the nearest magistrate a hint that the said B has arms in his possession, or that he has written a threatening letter. B's premises may then be ransacked, and if a pistol is found, or a scrap of writing which seems to connect him with threatening letters, he may be sent to prison and kept to hard labor for two years. In the time of the French Revolution, when any man who was declared "*suspect*" was torn away from his family and sent to prison, greater wrongs were not possible than under the system of espionage thus established by Mr. Gladstone.

If a man is found walking out of doors after dark in proclaimed districts he may be arrested. "If he can show no lawful purpose or excuse in being abroad at night he may be imprisoned for six months." Thus if a man went out to smoke a pipe with his neighbor he might expiate the crime by six months' imprisonment.

Inns may be closed at sunset by the police, and "suspicious strangers" lodged in jail. People had better be careful how they go travelling in Ireland for some time to come. Newspapers which give offense to the Government are not to be prosecuted according to the ordinary forms of law, but the police are empowered to walk into the office, seize the type and machinery, turn out the editors, and lock the premises up. No such despotic measure has been attempted in any "free" country for many a long day.

If a witness is summoned before a magistrate, and cannot or will not give evidence, he may be summarily committed to prison for six months. Why not revive the *peine fort et dure* at once? It would have been quite worthy of the general character of this bill. Persons accused under most of the provisions of the act will have no right to demand a trial by jury, but may be sent to jail by the justices off-hand.

There were always plenty of "sneaking spies" in Ireland who were only too ready to turn round and "inform" upon any one against whom they had a spite. Henceforth this class will have their hands quite full. As blood-money is to be paid to the informer the game will be lucrative in itself, and afford the opportunity for wreaking private malice. Thus, once more is Ireland to be handed over to base-hearted spies and relentless police. Men are to be brought up for a hurried trial, and deprived of their liberty under the influence of panic or a desire to "please the Government." What can we look for but sorrow and disaster from a law which sanctions all these cruel outrages? Mr. Gladstone has made a false step which ought to result in his rain, as it will assuredly leave an everlasting stain upon his reputation.

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WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £4,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 226

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 107 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Parties having freight on steamship PROMETHEUS, for CHARLESTON, S. C., will take notice that the freight is transferred to steamer ACHILLES, for SAVANNAH, to be reshipped from there to points of destination.

Insurance should be transferred from the Prometheus to the Achilles.

SOUDER & ADAMS,
4 7 AGENTS.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
No. 126 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, on Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 129 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 8m

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 6 Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Republican members of Councils met in caucus yesterday afternoon, and nominated Mr. Strickland Kneass for Chief of the Survey Department and Mr. James M. Stewart for Building Inspector.

—Yesterday afternoon John McGuire, residing at No. 8 Southampton court, fell into the Delaware at Mead street wharf and was drowned. The body was recovered.

—The anniversary of the Universalist Sunday-school Union was celebrated last evening at the church on Lombard street, near Fourth. Dr. J. W. White presided. Prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Leonard. An election for officers of the association for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:—President, Henry S. Moore; Vice-President, Rev. Dr. Leonard; Treasurer, W. H. Main; Secretary, Clarence Bement.

A large meeting of the colored citizens of the Seventh ward was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, Eleventh street, below Pine. The meeting was called at the instance of Samuel Williams, E. Glasgow, and D. Colly, of the Committee on Organization. Stephen Smith was called to the chair, and the following-named gentlemen were elected as officers:—

Vice-Presidents, E. Glasgow and James Robinson; Secretary, James Williams; Assistant Secretary, John W. Hughes; Treasurer, Samuel Williams.

The President stated the object for which the meeting was convened, and said that he trusted the colored people would never forget who had been their friends; that it was their duty to support the Republican party, and that a black Democrat had no right to take part in the proceedings.

Messrs. T. Smith, John Dunmore, S. Camell, J. Kelley, and C. Demar were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The committee reported a resolution which was adopted, requesting the colored citizens of the Seventh ward to meet on the 26th day of April in front of the Masonic Hall at such time as the Chief Marshal may designate, for the purpose of joining in the procession, and that a committee be appointed to procure music and banners for the occasion.

An election then took place for marshals, which resulted as follows:—Chief Marshal, Samuel Williams; Aids, James H. Williams and Peter R. Tuckel. The meeting then adjourned.

—One year ago yesterday the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, was the scene of an imposing, beautiful, and impressive Masonic ceremony, consisting of the constituting of Mozart Lodge, A. Y. M., of Philadelphia, and the installation of its officers. This lodge, as its name will indicate, is composed principally of professional musicians, both instrumental and vocal, but within its fold may be found a large number of prominent and influential citizens, whose musical proclivities urged them to join hands and hearts in the formation of the lodge with their Masonic brethren who make music their profession.

The Lodge has prospered beyond precedent, and the first anniversary of its existance was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music in an appropriate, interesting, novel, and most successful manner. The celebration was an entire innovation on all former Masonic ceremonies of the kind, and, in fact, the aim appeared to be to dispense with Masonic rites altogether, and let the anniversary consist of a grand musical jubilee, which could be participated in not only by the members of the lodge, but by their wives, families, and sweethearts, and the public in general. The idea was happily conceived and most admirably carried out by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Joseph D. Murphy, H. R. Hellier, and John S. Paul, whose efforts were ably seconded and assisted by the popular Worshipful Master of the Lodge, Joseph H. Livingston.

The Academy of Music was filled from parquet to dome with as well satisfied an audience as ever assembled within its walls, and a musical and oratorical entertainment was given which gave the most unlimited satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of being present.

An orchestra, composed of sixty-five of our best resident musicians, under the baton of Charles R. Dodworth, volunteered their services, as did also the Mozart Quartette Club, composed of some of our well-known professional vocalists.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the performers, officers of Mozart Lodge, a number of visiting brethren from New York, representing Newburg, St. Cecele, and St. Nicholas Lodges of that State, and several invited guests, repaired to another portion of the building, where a bountiful repast was provided, Joseph H. Livingston, Esq., presiding; and after the removal of the cloth, speeches were made, in response to toasts, by John Blakely, Esq., Past Grand Master Richard Vaux, Past Master George F. Ilisley, of St. Cecele Lodge, N. Y.; P. E. Commander G. Fred. Wiltsie, of Newburg, N. Y., and others, and the company were regaled with some very superior vocalization by the Mozart Quartette. The entire affair was creditable in the highest degree to the enterprising Mozart Lodge, whose present officers are as follows:—W. M., Joseph H. Livingston: S. W., John Ritter; J. W., S. Warner Young; Treasurer, L. C. Musselman; Musical Director, Charles R. Dodworth.

—Last evening, after the usual drill of the Sir Knights belonging to St. John's Commandery, No. 4, had taken place at their drill-room, northeast corner of Eighth and Callowhill streets, a committee of Sir Knights belonging to Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, and stationed at Newburg, N. Y., and consisting of the following gentlemen:—G. Fred. Wiltsie, Past Eminent Commander of Hudson River Commandery; Robert C. Bancroft, Captain-General of Hudson River Commandery; and Thomas W. Purdy, Joseph H. H. Chapman, Arthur W. Wiltsie, Harry C. Duncan, and C. Frank Brown, members of the commandery named—were introduced, and after an interchange of courtesies, Sir Knight G. Fred. Wiltsie, on behalf of Hudson River Commandery, presented to St. John's Commandery a beautifully engrossed and magnificently framed set of resolutions, which set forth an acknowledgment of the kindness extended and cordial reception awarded to Hudson River Commandery, on the occasion of the long-to-be-remembered semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery in this city, on the 15th of June, 1869. The handsome present was received, on behalf of St. John's Commandery, by Sir Charles L. Hale, Eminent Commander of No. 4, in a few appropriate remarks, after which the visiting Sir Knights were invited to partake of an elegant repast, and the evening was spent in social and fraternal enjoyment.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112.

—A number of postal changes were made in this State yesterday.

—The President has nominated Judge Bond for the United States Circuit Court, Maryland District, in place of Pearre, whom the Senate would not confirm. Judge Bond has every qualification for the position.

—The discussion of the tariff yesterday developed new strength in the House for that important measure.

—Mr. Tanner proposed to the House yesterday that a portrait of the late General Thomas be painted and placed in the Capitol.

—The House bill to allow whisky to remain in bond over one year will be killed in the Senate, it is said, through Delano's influence.

—Senator Sherman will call up the obnoxious Income tax bill to-day, by which means he hopes to extend this bad law indefinitely.

—An unsuccessful effort was made yesterday, in the House, to get from the table Mr. Ingersoll's bill for a new railroad to New York.

—A scheme for the management of the State Treasury has been agreed to by both branches of the Legislature.

—The bill requiring payment of the interest on the State debt in coin has been amended in the House so as simply to authorize specie payments.

—Mr. Julian, the introducer of the woman suffrage amendment, has been defeated in the primary election in the Fourth Indiana District.

—The bill authorizing counties and cities to decide by a popular vote whether liquor shops shall be licensed within their limits, has been killed in the Legislature.

—Governor Geary vetoed the General Appropriation bill because it contained no provision for vouchers from persons receiving public funds for charitable purposes. This objection was removed by the Legislature, and the bill again passed.

—Mr. Wood has submitted to the House a series of charges against General Howard for his conduct of the Freedmen's Bureau. The matter has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The General, on the first intimation by Mr. Wood of his charges, challenged an investigation.

Foreign Affairs.

—Mr. P. Roque is the newly appointed Minister from Greece to the United States.

—Mr. Leary Brown, it is said, has been appointed by the Chinese Government to succeed the late Mr. Burlingame.

ANTHRACITE.

The Beginning of the Anthracite Coal Trade.

A correspondent, the Hon. H. B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes as follows to the New York *Tribune:*—

I wish, through you, to vindicate history as to the commencement of the anthracite coal trade. The statistical tables heretofore published represent the coal trade as beginning in 1820, with a shipment that year of 120 tons by the Lehigh and Delaware rivers to Philadelphia. I inclose you herewith an *Account Current* of Messrs. Price, Waterbury & Co., of New York of February 1, 1813, with Messrs. Abijah Smith & Co., of Plymouth, in this county, five miles below Wilkesbarre, I having the receipts of two cargoes of coal, its sale, and the names of the purchasers. The coal descended the Susquehanna, in arks, to Baltimore, and thence by sea to New York. As this *Account Current* is an ancient paper, and contains the names of some of the early New York merchants, I hope you may have the space to publish it entire.

Abijah and John Smith, from Bridgeport, Conn., were the pioneers of the coal trade. They came to this valley in 1808, and from that time they yearly mined and sent coal to market till their respective deaths. Abijah died probably about 1826, and John several years afterward. I knew them both well; and, for the first two years after coming here, they boarded with my father, who resided near their mines. One of the same mines I now own.

The mineral, in their deeds of purchase, is described as "pots of coal." While coal had been used here for smith purposes, before 1808, it had not been sent elsewhere. Judge Jesse Fell of this place is entitled to the merit, that same year, of the discovery of burning it in a grate without an air blast—and that same grate is still to be seen here.

You will thus see the commencement of the coal trade was some time before 1820, as the present tables exhibit. I address this note to you, knowing as well as appreciating your care and attention in selecting and preserving statistics of the trade, business, and general events of the country, and in the hope that so important a matter as the coal trade may be properly registered, I am, sir, your very obedient, HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.

WILKESBARRE, Penna., March 23, 1870.

NEW YORK, Feb., 1812.—Messrs. Abijah Smith & Co.—Gentlemen:—Having lately taken a view of the business we have been conducting for you this some time past, we have thought it would be gratifying to have the account forwarded, and therefore present you with a summary of it up to the 18th January, 1813, containing, first, the quantity of coal sold and to whom; second, the amount of cash paid by us from time to time; third, the amount of interest, cash, on the previous sums advanced, the credit of interest on sums received; and, lastly, the quantity of coal remaining on hand unsold. Should you on the receipt of this find any of the items incorrect, we need hardly observe that the knowledge of such an error will be corrected with the greatest pleasure. As it respects our future place of procedure, we shall expect to see one of your concern in the city some time in the spring, when a new arrangement may be fixed upon. Our endeavors to establish the character of the coal shall not at any time be wanting, and we calculate shortly to dispose of the remaining parcels of coal unsold.

1812.

June 8.—By cash of Doty & Willets for 5 chaldrons coal		$100·00
By cash of John Withington for 5 chaldrons coal		100·00
By cash of Coulthaid & Son for 10 chaldrons coal		200·00
By John Benham's note (60 days') for 10 chaldrons do		200·00
By cash of G. P. Lorrilard for 1 chaldron coal		20·00
By cash of J. J. Wilson for 4 chaldrons coal		80·00
June 13.—By cash of Doty & Willets for 5 chaldrons coal		100·00
By cash of G. P. Lorrilard for 11½ chaldrons coal		230·00
By A. Frazyer's note (90 days') for 25 chaldrons coal		475·00
By cash received of T. Coulthard for 5 chaldrons coal		100·00
By M. Womas's note (90 days') for 20 chaldrons coal		330·00
By half-measurement, received for 1620 bushels		6·33
By B. Ward and T. Blagge for 1¼ chaldrons at $20		25·00
By Wittingham for 1½ chaldrons coal		10·00
June 25.—By Pirpont for ½ chaldron coal		11·00
By Mr. Landz for ½ chaldron coal		12·00
July 16—By Robert Barney for 17¼ chaldrons at $22 per chal		385·00
Sept. 15—By cash for ½ chaldron coal		12·50
Oct. 9—By William Colman for ½ chaldron coal		12·50
By Sexton & Williamson for 1½ chaldrons coal		37·50
Oct. 24—By cash for 1 chaldron coal		25·00
Oct. 29—By cash for ½ chaldron coal		12·50
Nov. 12—By cash for 1 chaldron coal		25·00
Nov. 7—By cash for ½ chaldron coal		12·50
Nov. 16—By Mr. A. Le Briton for 12 chaldrons at $25 per chal		288·50
Dec. 5—By cash for ½ chaldron coal		12·50
Dec. 11—By cash of A. Daily for ½ chaldron coal		12·00
Dec. 14—By cash for ½ chaldron coal		12·50
1813.		
Jan. 4—By cash for 1 chaldron coal		25·00
Jan. 18—By J. Curtiz for 9 bushels coal		6·27
By amount of balance this day		763·12
Total		$3,691·20

[illegible] rors excepted. PRICE & WATERBURY.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·34	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	6·31	HIGH WATER	6·08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 22
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Mar. 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 25
Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 26
Main	Southampton	New York	Mar. 29
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 7
Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Achilles	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 7
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 7
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	April 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr W. Carroll, Magee, Salem, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Schr S. S. Lee, Springer, Ipswich, do.

Schr Fredk Warren, Robinson, Lynn, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, 1 day from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co. Towed round by the steamtug Rescue.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Roanoke, Davis, 19 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co. Encountered very heavy easterly and northeasterly gales the entire passage.

Steamtug America, Virden, 6 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow brig Roanoke, from Porto Cabello. Off the Capes, saw ships Andrew Lovett, from Ardrossan; Aurora, from do.; barks Ocean, from Liverpool, and Columbia, from do.; a bark, supposed the Aukathor, from Londonderry; off the Brandywine, schr Sarah Watson, from Cienfuegos; ship Castine, for Antwerp; off Bombay Hook, schr Anna M. Derrickson, with cargo from brig Manlius, ashore at Clarke's Point.

BELOW.

Three ships and three barks, names unknown; brigs Eugenia, from Palermo, and E. A. Bernard, from Matanzas, all bound up.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 6.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 6.—The following barges left last night, eastward:—

C. N. Sabey, Yuba, Clayton, New Era, and Otranto, all with coal for New York.

Armstrong, with coal, for Chester. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 5th instant.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Bark Indefatigable, Falck, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 26th ult.

Bark J. B. Duffus, Blauvelt, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Holyhead 26th ult. and proceeded.

Bark Meridian, Lenz, cleared at London 25th ult. for Bremen, and sailed from Gravesend 26th.

Brig Ingham & Whitaker, Filiberti, hence, at Trieste 21st ult.

Brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, from Marcelo for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe 5th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Savannah yesterday for Jacksonville.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, cleared at New York yesterday for Savannah.

Schrs Thomas Booz, Somers, and Richard Vaux, Whitaker, cleared at New York yesterday for Charleston.

Schrs E. M. Fox, J. B. Allen, Fannie Hammer, Bedabedec, J. S. Watson, and others, were at Edgartown 1st inst.

Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, hence, at Greenport, L. I., 29th ult.

Schr E. S. Conant, Garrish, cleared at Charleston 2d inst. for Philadelphia via Bucksville, S. C.

Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 2d inst.

Schr Henry N. Squires, Wixon, from Rockland for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 2d inst.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Abraham, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 5th inst.

Schr A. Freeman, from Tremont for Philadelphia, at Portland 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 9th day of April, 1870, the present fixed light at Tarpaulin Cove, Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, will be changed to a fixed varied light by flashes, showing a bright flash at intervals of every 30 seconds.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Mar. 10, 1870.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.

Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, most courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

2 9

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.

A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25]m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to

3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 26 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $852,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

3 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·43.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

3 5§

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL FOWERS, Special Agent. 1 6§

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044.

Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 23 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN. THE BIOPLASTIC TROUPE. THE WONDERFUL LAURIS, PROFESSOR SCHMIDT AND PUPILS. Will close on SATURDAY NIGHT. FAREWELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2. On MONDAY NEXT, Mrs. J. A. OATES' Burlesque Opera Company in the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Sale of Seats commences to-day.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 7, THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, Kit Redding..... MR. F. S. CHANFRAU To conclude with Mr. Chanfrau's version of THE WIDOW'S VICTIM. Jeremiah Clip..... MR. F. S. CHANFRAU Friday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, when will be produced, by particular desire, MOSE; OR, A GLANCE AT NEW YORK. Mose..... MR. F. S. CHANFRAU Saturday—CHANFRAU MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8. FROU-FROU AT THE ARCH. MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING, Mr. Augustin Daly's successful comedy from the French, entitled FROU-FROU, With every Scene, Costume, and Appointment New. MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE. Aided by the full Company. Seats secured

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The carrier who was in charge of our West Philadelphia route having died recently, and his book being mislaid, some of our subscribers in this section of the city may be missed by the new carrier. Those who do not receive their papers promptly will please send word to the office, and the neglect will be remedied at once.

EVACUATION DAY.

A JOINT resolution adopted some time ago by the State Legislature provided that this day should be signalized by the joyful event of its adjournment. As the fate of all bills at Harrisburg, however, seems to be determined by accident, and nobody knows exactly what a bill means, or how it has been or has not been amended, the people could not prepare too prematurely for their rejoicings over their deliverance from their inveterate enemies. If any unfinished scheme of iniquity could have been consummated by an extension of the session, the mischievous labors of the legislators would have been prolonged. But as in righteous fear of outraged constituencies, or from inability to discover any additional methods to plunder tax-payers, the legislators did in truth evacuate Harrisburg to-day, the whole State should resound with the rejoicings of a temporarily-relieved people, and bells should be rung, cannon fired, and bonfires be set blazing as tokens of the prevailing joy at the abatement of the fearful annual nuisance of the Commonwealth. We have ceased for some time past to comment, in detail, upon the wrongdoings at the State capital. The voters, last fall, in spite of repeated warnings, re-elected men who were known to be incompetent and untrustworthy. It was vain to expect good laws from the bad lawmakers who were unwisely invested with the law-making power, and if a thorough reform is not speedily made in the choice of representatives the Legislature of Pennsylvania will continue to degenerate, year after year, until it becomes by all odds the most venal, inefficient, and contemptible representative body in the world. Indeed, it is questionable whether it has not reached that point already.

FERNANDO WOOD'S ASSAULT ON GENERAL HOWARD.

IN the House of Representatives yesterday. Fernando Wood made a series of specific charges against General O. O. Howard, which, if they are true, in whole or in any essential part, imply that the head of the Freedman's Bureau is guilty of malfeasance in office, and that he should not only be deposed but disgraced in the eyes of the nation. Fernando Wood's own record is by no means unimpeachable. For a long period he was reported to be the most desperately corrupt of the corrupt politicians of New York city, and, if he has not been shamefully belied, his coffers have been filled with moneys wrongfully wrung from the tax-payers of Gotham. If, however, the old maxim be true, that you should set a thief to catch a thief, the ex-Mayor's experience in plundering a rich municipality will assist rather than retard his efforts to detect and expose the wrongdoing of an officer of the National Government. Heretofore General Howard has stood well before the country, and if it shall be shown by a searching and complete investigation that Fernando Wood's charges are base slanders, we will rejoice in the vindication of the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. But it is, nevertheless, high time for the American people and the Republican party to lay down the doctrine that no amount of useful public or partisan service can give to any man the right or privilege to steal or to appropriate unjustly to his individual use the moneys of the nation. It will be comparatively easy for the House of Representatives to ascertain whether the charges preferred are in the main false or true. We hope, however, that the accusations will be probed to the bottom, and that no disposition will be manifested to shield the alleged peculator on account of his profession of devotion to the Republican party or his services to the freedmen. If General Howard is truly innocent, his reputation will be more exalted than ever; if good grounds of suspicion are smothered up and glossed over by a partial investigating committee, his guilt will be shared by those who help to conceal it; and if he has indeed committed all the imputed offences, he should not only be removed from office and driven from the army, but compelled to make restitution to the full extent of his pecuniary means. If he is guilty, the Republican members of Congress will strengthen their party and advance the public interests by aiding in the exposure of his guilt and by insisting on his punishment. The responsibility of administering the Government rests in a large measure with them, and they should not willingly suffer any man, high or low, to wantonly waste or to dishonestly misappropriate any portion of the revenues which they exact from American tax-payers.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR LAST NIGHT.

LAST night a drunken row occurred at a tavern at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Sansom streets, between a number of men belonging to that interesting class known as the "fancy," which resulted in the shooting and probable death of one of the participants. The injured man was John Williams, alias "Paddy," a resident of Pittsburg, who appears to have come to Philadelphia for the sake of having a good time—as such characters understand that much-abused term—and his assailant is supposed to be Edward McDonald, known as "Big Frank." Upon this point, however, nothing certainly is known, as all the parties concerned in the row, endeavored to hush the matter up and to prevent the reporters from obtaining any information. The gate-keeper of the Pennsylvania Hospital also appears to have aided the ruffians to the extent of his ability in baffling the reporters, and on this occasion, as many times before, he has endeavored to keep the representatives of the press out of that institution when their duties and the interests of the public called them there for the purpose of investigating just such affairs as this. The directors of the hospital owe it to themselves, to the public, and to the cause of justice that they should take some notice of this man's behavior, and establish some regulations whereby the reporters will not only receive admission to the hospital when they find it necessary to visit it, and by which they will also be treated in a courteous manner. It is an outrage that deserves no measured condemnation for the gate-keeper of the hospital to refuse admission to the reporters on an occasion of this kind, and he should not be permitted to interfere with the publication of important facts connected with such an assault as was committed last night.

As regards the affray itself, one of the worst features connected with it is the fact that it was a mere exhibition of ruffianism, without cause and without any special ill-feeling between the assailant and his victim. It shows that we have among us a class of men who do not value their own lives or those of other people, and who are ready at any moment, with or without provocation, to use knife or pistol. Williams refused positively to make known the name of the person that shot him, asserting that he was his friend, and that he did not wish any injury to come to him. There appears to be a very strong probability, however, that McDonald was the perpetrator of the deed, although there may have been others implicated, as the shooting seems to have taken place in a general free fight, in which a number of men were engaged. There is one way in which such occurrences as this could be stopped, or at least checked, and that is by the revocation of the license of any drinking saloon where a row of this kind takes place. This would have the effect of making the proprietors of such places more careful about allowing a crowd of ruffians to get up a free fight on their premises, and it would also aid in reducing the number of bars over which fighting whisky is sold.

It is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to discover who shot Williams, and to secure his punishment to the full extent of the law. A severe example is needed to show such men that they cannot slaughter even each other with impunity, and to inspire them with a wholesome respect for the law, so that the decent portion of the community will feel some degree of security from them.

BIGAMY AND POLYGAMY.

IN this country bigamy is and always has been a crime under our law. What is bigamy? Having at one time two husbands or two wives. Polygamy is the act or custom of having more than one wife or more than one husband at the same time.

This act has never been a lawful one in the United States; consequently this custom has never been a lawful one under our laws. It follows, we think, that no such license could have been contemplated in the *first* amendment to the Constitution, which says:—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the *free* exercise thereof," etc., etc.

No such right was claimed at the time of its adoption as that a man, under the plea of religion, could claim exemption from the crime of bigamy. If, then, bigamy has been a crime under our laws, both before and since the adoption of the *first* amendment, this law was *not* abrogated by it.

We take the broad ground that no act known to the law as a crime, when this part of our Constitution was adopted, was or can be abrogated by it, and, therefore, that the plea of exemption from any crime because it is a part of a religion will not stand. We say, further, that it would be a direct "establishment of religion" to admit the Mormons as a sovereign State, or any other religious sect as a sovereign State; therefore we conclude that Congress has the power "to provide for the general welfare of the United States, to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States" (see art. 4, section 3, paragraph 2), and power to punish for this or any crime committed within the territories, notwithstanding the plea that it is allowed by and a part of a religion.

JIMMY HAGGERTY is known to have been in this city two days ago, which indicates that he does not stand in any great dread of Mayor Fox's police. The question is, "Where is our Jimmy now?" and we wait for a reply from the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and our incorruptible detectives.

THE BULLION PRODUCT OF 1869, including both gold and silver, is estimated as follows:—

California	$20,000,000
Nevada	14,000,000
Oregon and Washington	4,000,000
Idaho	7,000,000
Montana	12,000,000
Colorado and Wyoming	4,000,000
New Mexico	500,000
Arizona	1,000,000
All other sources	1,000,000
Total	$63,500,000

This ought to do something towards paving the way for a resumption of specie payments.

EGGS-TRAORDINARY.—During the year 1869 England imported 443,165,680 eggs, valued according to the official report at $5,634,1 8, and exported the same year eggs valued at $5,695,056. This announcement should not have a depressing effect upon those wise chickens who have followed the advice of an Indiana paper to take advantage of the present high price of eggs and make piles of money by paying "strict attention to business."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ MR. WANAMAKER

invites the little gentlemen, together with their parents or guardians, to visit his establishment on

SATURDAY, APRIL 9,

at which time there will be an

EXHIBITION

OF HIS

BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK

OF

FASHIONALE CLOTHING

FOR

YOUTHS AND BOYS,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Ladies having Boys from five to fifteen years of age to clothe should form the acquaintance of our "Youths' Department," where they can find all the latest and best things in Boys' wear.

☞ SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—
SECOND ANNUAL REUNION.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

Doors open at 12 o'clock M.

The proceedings will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. by Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, United States Army, President of the Society.

An ORATION will be delivered by Major-General JOHN H. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, New York, and a POEM by GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq., of Philadelphia.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED.

The Parquette Circle and Balcony will be reserved for LADIES.

Cards of admission can be obtained (GRATIS) at the Headquarters Military Order of the Loyal Legion, No. 1103 Walnut street, the Union League House, Bailey & Co.'s, Twelfth and Chesnut streets, James E. Caldwell & Co.'s, No. 902 Chesnut street, Lee & Walker's, No. 702 Chesnut street, and Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.

GENERAL K. P. POTTER,
GENERAL E. M. GREGORY,
COLONEL S. B. W. MITCHELL,
Committee of Arrangements.

4 7 2t

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,

BY THE POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ,

SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

READING OF THE POEM TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 4tf

CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), $10.

Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 7.

Subject—TO THE RESCUE.

A MATINEE LECTURE.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN
will repeat (by request) her great Lecture on "GIRLS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street, corner of Willing's alley.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company, held this day, the following Directors were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

Edward C. Biddle,	William S. Perot,
James Magee,	James A. McCrea, M. D.,
John Covode,	George Augustus Wood,
Samuel Welsh,	Pemberton S. Hutchinson,
P. Pemberton Morris,	Henry Winsor.
Stephen H. Brooke,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequent to the above, EDWARD C. BIDDLE was elected President and FRANCIS H. JACKSON Secretary and Treasurer.

F. H. JACKSON,
1t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
4 4 10t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 2t M5

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "SOUTHERN TRANSPORATION COMPANY" will be held at No. 309 MARKET Street, West Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer, and Secretary, to serve for one year.

W. S. COTTRINGER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 4, 1870. 4 4 mth15

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—The opening services of this new church commenced on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, and continue every evening during the week:—

THURSDAY EVENING,

April 7—Sermon by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of First Presbyterian Church.

Friday—Sermon by Rev. EDWARD HAWES, D. D., of Central Congregational Church.

All are cordially invited. 4 2 6t*

HOSIERY, ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF

HOSIERY

AND

MERINO WEAR,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at $1·75; other makes at $1 and $1·50. 2 17 thstu8m4p

WANTS.

WANTED, A STOUT BOY AT FLOUR Store, No. 510 CALLOWHILL Street. 4 7 2t*

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OPENING EXERCISES.

GIGANTIC Stock of Spring Garments!!
REAL Array for April in Every Variety!!
EVERY style of Fashionable Spring Clothing!!
ABUNDANT opportunity to buy cheap!!
TELL all your friends of the

GREAT OPENING DAY

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

WHICH IS WIDE OPEN, and

OPEN ALL DAY, AT

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC

AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE

DECKER BROS.,
KRANICH, BACH & CO., } PIANOS.

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,

(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S,)

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Next door to my former place. 4 2 1m

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA PA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

MILLINERY, ETC.

GRAND OPENING OF

Spring Millinery and Straw Goods,

AT

JULIUS SICHEL'S,

Old Store, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street,

New Store, No. 631 N. SECOND Street.

Black Linen-Back SATINS, of every quality.
Colored Linen-Back SATINS, in every desirable shade.
SILKS to match any shade of Dress Trimmings.
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS, in Plain, Plaid and Roman.
STRAW HATS for Ladies and Misses.
FRENCH FLOWERS, the newest styles.

The above goods comprise the newest styles, and I would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

No. 631 NORTH SECOND STREET.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 4 7 thstu1m*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES RICE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY RICE, Administratrix of JAMES RICE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 7 thstu3t

No. 920 CHESNUT ST.,

LATE

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."

Elegant Spring Shades, Jouvin Kid Gloves, Colored, $1.

Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, black, $1.

Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, white, $1.

Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, light, $1.

Gents' Embroidered Pique Kid Gloves, been sold at $2·50, closing out at $1·35. Every pair warranted Kid and Paris-made.

Corsets at about half price.

Spring Balmoral Skirts.

200 dozen Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 25 and 37 cents.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."

150 pieces, $1·25 Cassimeres, 75 cents.

ALL-WOOL BLACK AND WHITE CASSIMERES, 37 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL PLAID CASSIMERES, 62 CENTS.
40 PIECES CHECK CASSIMERES, 25 CENTS.
ALSO, FINE BLACK CASSIMERES.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."

Black Mixed Waterproof, 75c.

GOLD-MIXED WATERPROOFS 75 CENTS.
DOUBLE-FACED ENGLISH, $1·25.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS, EVERY KIND, LESS THAN CASE PRICES.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."

6-4 Light Cloaking Cloths, $1·50.

Black Cloths,
White Cloths,
Blue Cloths,
Scarlet Cloths.

Closing out at "Proctor's."

Arab Cloaks, $2·50 to $8.

FURS, IN SETS OR SEPARATE.
HEAVY VELVET BEAVER CLOTHS, COLORED, AL 40 CENTS TO THE DOLLAR.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."

White Mohair Alpacas, 37½c.

PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS, BLACK, 75c.
BLACK ALPACAS AT 50c.; COST 75c.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, 50c.
VOGEL'S 4-4 BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLINS. AT 62½c.
CRAPE POPLINS, 4-4 WIDE, 37½c.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."

Goats' Hair Plush at $2·50, Cost $7.

BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTH AT $5.
1 PC. ORANGE SATIN AT $1·25; COST $2·75.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

WE HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO SELL AS FOLLOWS:—HEAVY GROS GRAIN, $5·50 QUALITY, AT $3. THE $4·50 QUALITY AT $2·75.
THE $4 QUALITY AT $2·50.
THE $3 QUALITY AT $2.
THE $2·50 QUALITY AT $1·50.
THE $1·75 QUALITY AT $1·25.
THE $1·50 QUALITY AT $1.

Black Taffeta, Blue Taffeta, Brown Taffeta.

WE ARE ORDERED TO SELL BLACK TAFFETA, SATIN FACE, $9 QUALITY AT $5; $8 QUALITY AT $4·25; $6·50 QUALITY AT $3·25.
BLUE TAFFETA, $4 QUALITY AT $2·25.
BROWN TAFFETA, $3·50 QUALITY AT $2.
WE ARE ORDERED TO CLOSE OUT THE REMAINDER OF THE MOIRE ANTIQUES AT $2·50 PER YARD.
BROWN MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
LAVENDER MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
METTERNICH GREEN MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
STEEL-COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
AT THIS COUNTER ARE A FEW REMNANTS OF SILKS, SELLING AT ONE-HALF THE PIECE PRICE.
RICH WINE SILK AND WOOL POPLIN, 75c, MARKED DOWN FROM $1·75.
BROWN, IN CHOICE SHADES, AT SAME PRICE.
RICH BLACK BOMBAZINE, $2·25 QUALITY ORDERED TO BE SOLD AT $1·50. $2 QUALITY ORDERED TO BE SOLD AT $1·25.
RICH BLACK ALL-WOOL DELAINE, THE $1 QUALITY DOWN TO 60c. THE 87½c. QUALITY DOWN TO 55c. SOLD.
THE RICH FIGURED SATTEENS FOR SUMMER DRESSES, ORDERED FROM THE OTHER SIDE LAST FALL EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES, HAVE COME, AND WILL NOW HAVE TO BE SOLD AT 25c. THEY WERE INVOICED AT 40c.
FRENCH GRENADINES AT 10c.
FRENCH GRENADINES at 12½c.
FRENCH GRENADINES, BROCADE FIGURES ON BLACK GROUND, 50c., MARKED DOWN FROM $1.
BROCADE FIGURE HERNANIS, WHITE GROUND, 20c., MARKED DOWN FROM 50c.
FRENCH ORGANDIE LAWNS, 25c., MARKED DOWN FROM 50c.

AT "PROCTOR'S."

A TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN BLEACHED AND BROWN TABLE DAMASKS. AT LAST THE KNIFE HAS BEEN PUT INTO THESE GOODS, AND THEY WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT GREAT LOSS.

AT "PROCTOR'S"

ARE SOME VERY FINE DRESS GOODS BEING SLAUGHTERED AT 25 CENTS.

LATE "PROCTOR'S,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

POSITIVE SALE.

EVERY CLOAK TO BE DISPOSED OF ALL THE

Paris and Lhndon Sample Cloaks,

COMPRISING

SILK SACQUES, BASQUES, SAILOR JACKETS, OPERA CLOAKS, ETC.,

Will be sold at less than half the cost of importation.

ALSO,

ELEGANT ENGLISH WATER-PROOF SUITS (clear black) cost $15 to import—$8 each.

LYONS VELVET SACQUES,

Elegantly trimmed, $50. Cost $110.

FINE BLACK BEAVER SACQUES AND BASQUES,

$6, $7, $10—cost $20, $25, $35.

All the FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS left over must be disposed of, regardless of cost, before the close of this week.

GREAT BARGAINS TO ALL.

Call and examine them.

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
1t LATE PROCTOR'S.

WATCHES.

CARD.

BAILEY & Co

In connection with the change which has taken place in the organization of our firm on the 1st inst., we desire to ask attention to the remodelling of our WATCH DEPARTMENT, which has been placed under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced members of our firm.

Our workmen for the REPAIRING of Fine Time-keepers are very skilful—the system adopted for "REGULATING" very perfect, and we intend to make this Department the most satisfactory one in our establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,

Chesnut and Twelfth Sts.,

SOLE AGENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GOLD MEDAL

TIME-KEEPERS,

MADE BY

Patek, Philippe & Cie.,

A GENEVE.

GOLD MEDALS awarded at the Great World Exhibitions of

Paris. New York. London.

Each one of these Watches has been carefully regulated to position, heat, and cold, and is accompanied by a CERTIFICATE from Messrs. Patek, Philippe & Co., and ourselves, guaranteeing it to run well and keep CORRECT TIME.

Scientific construction, excellence of mechanism, and accuracy of performance, have established for these Watches an unequalled reputation.

BAILEY & Co

4 6 7 9 12 14 16 19 21 23

REMOVAL.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

Have Removed their Salesroom from No. 13 South SIXTH Street to

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,

Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.

NEW YORK.

Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuthsim

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

JOHN WYETH & BRO.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1870.

Mayor Hall.

whose disadvantage seems to be his supreme suitableness for a small tea-party, is probably the subject of as many malicious newspaper paragraphs as any mayor that this city ever had. But the worst thing his enemies have been able to say against him is that he attaches his monogram—and a very whimsical monogram it is—to official documents, and in his political speeches makes references to actresses which would better become the lips of a theatrical critic. And why should those who envy him be fond of recalling the time when he wore a shabby coat and was glad to write fugitive articles at five dollars per week? If that time was not very long ago, more credit to him, and is it not better to have for once for mayor a literary man, with a literary man's weaknesses, than an unbroken succession of political bummers whose only merits consist in taking a strong pull at the wires and a long pull at the whisky?

Mousehole Music.

There is a family in Fourteenth street which has been much annoyed by music, but within the last day or two the bane has turned to a blessing. A member of the family bought a couple of canaries which piped unto each other sweetly. When their twitterings were over the family was surprised to hear something like a faint echo of the entire performance rising and falling in small swells from some unknown quarter. It was like canary-bird music poured in at the large end of a funnel and coming out at the small, or like a song that had been roared out by a giant taken up and diminutively imitated by a mannikin. For some minutes the assembled family listened in silent amazement, until one of the children exclaimed, "Why, if that ain't the mice!" True enough, the mice it was, and since then mouse-music has become an institution with the family, and the birds and the rodents vie with each other. The sound of mouse-music is something like that produced by a finger drawn around the wet rim of a goblet.

Mr Beecher in Court.

Mr. Beecher's recent complimentary and recommendatory letter to the truss-man, republished in the *Sunday Mercury*, has necessitated Mr. Beecher's appearance in court, together with the high-toned proprietors of that conscientious and independent Sabbath paper. Owing to the absence of Justice Shandley in Albany, however, the case was postponed until next Tuesday week.

"Something for Himself."

It is not often that a marriage ceremony is performed by Judge Cardozo in the new Court House or anywhere else. One was performed there, however, yesterday afternoon, the victims being a handsome German nearer thirty than twenty, and an equally handsome Germaness a few years younger. Judge Cardozo summoned to his countenance a voluptuous beam for the occasion, and bless-you-be-happied the couple with as much unction and self-possession as though it was an every-day occurrence with him. After the ceremony was over the bridegroom, with a face shining with an uxorious grin, asked the clerk what the fee was, to which that self-sacrificing functionary replied, "Nothing."

"Oh, very well! Then I'll give you something for yourself," said the happy man, delicately laying upon the desk a greenback, the denomination of which was concealed by the rolls of official documents that bubbled around and closed over it.

The clerk blushed with joy. It was not often that a ten-dollar perquisite came his way. As soon as the crowd was gone his hand strayed among the documents and fished up the note. It would buy a box at the theatre, it would purchase a champagne supper, it would go towards a seal ring. Thoughts like these flashed through him as his fingers crushed the crisp paper, but they were rather quickly dispelled, as it proved to be a one-dollar note!

Morphined to Death.

A singular case of collusion between a doctor and a druggist has come to light. A day or two ago a fireman named O'Neil, suffering from the effects of strong drink, called on Dr. Bronson for a prescription. The doctor gave him one which was so written that it could be prepared only by the druggist to whom the doctor directed O'Neil to apply. In other words, the prescription, and others which O'Neil subsequently got of Dr. Bronson, were expressed in hieroglyphics decipherable only by the doctor, the druggist, and one or two of the druggist's clerks. After taking several of these doses the patient got worse; another physician, Dr. Frothingham, was called in, and he pronounced O'Neil dying and gave no hope of being able to do anything for him, in consequence of possessing no clue to the ingredients of the doses the patient had swallowed. Upon application to the drug store the apothecary absolutely refused to deliver up Dr. Bronson's prescriptions or to give any information in regard to them. O'Neil died, and the coroner's jury sat, and it has been discovered that Bronson's prescriptions contained an undue proportion of morphine, quite beyond the quantity usually administered in similar cases. Plainly O'Neil, who was not so bad that his life might not have been saved, was morphined to death, and Dr. Bronson has been—"censured!"

A Feminine Cœlebs.

Once upon a time Cœlebs was in search of a wife. Yesterday, in a Jersey City ferry-boat, a feminine Cœlebs was in search of a husband, and no one has yet succeeded in persuading her that she did not find him. Upon getting upon the boat she observed a desirable young man, upon whose chin the tender whiskers had just begun to sprout, and she determined that he should be her husband. Unfortunately, the female Cœlebs was not very prepossessing, being lop-sided as to feature and protuberant as to her upper teeth. A less confident woman would have shrunk from the task she set herself. So would a woman of greater sensitiveness, upon finding in her victim a youth of bashful exterior and evidently unacquainted with the ways of womankind. The present husband-hunter was neither distrustive nor sensitive, and she grabbed the young man by the arm.

"Oh! you wretch!" she exclaimed, dwelling with the delicious zest of revenge upon every syllable; "I've found you at last, have I? You're my husband!"

"I ain't!" exclaimed the young man, flushing at the imputation; "I never did such a thing in my life!"

Of course a crowd was improvised, mainly composed of ladies, who sided with the injured wife, and there is no knowing to what extremes they might have proceeded had not some of the boat hands interfered and preserved comparative order until this city was reached, when the twain proceeded to Justice Hogan. Here the woman repeated her claim, and said that the young man had a birth-mark of a pomological description on his arm. His arm was examined, but no strawberry was discoverable. Then she swore the people at the house where she had boarded during the honeymoon would identify him. There they proceeded together, but no identification took place. The case was dismissed, but the woman still claims the young man, and follows him round in the vain hope that he will relent and play the part of "hubby." ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the "Bioplastic" Troupe and the Lauri pantomimists will appear this evening in their interesting performances. The prismatic fountains that are prominent features in this entertainment are remarkably beautiful and are well worth seeing.

On Monday Mrs. J. A. Oates and her burlesque troupe will appear in *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Mrs. Oates will be remembered as a sprightly and attractive burlesque actress, and she will doubtless be as well received at the Chesnut as she was a few seasons ago.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear this evening as "Kit Redding" in the drama of *Kit, or the Arkansas Traveller*. The performance will conclude with the *Wild Oat's Victim*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Chanfrau will have a farewell benefit, when he will personate his great character of "Mose."

AT THE ARCH *Frou-Frou* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractive performances are announced for this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening for the benefit of the Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will exhibit "Bobby," the birds, the "Sphynx" and other wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 *to* $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.—On to-morrow and Saturday evenings B. Scott, Jr., will sell at the galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, an unusually fine collection of first-class modern paintings by some of the most celebrated American and European masters. Most of these works are of a character eminently suited for the decoration of homes, and there is scarcely a doubt that a very large number of them will go at extremely low prices. The collection contains very superior performances by such artists as W. S. Young, J. B. Brevoort, C. Pearus, Milne Ramsey, E. D. Lewis, J. L. Williams, Laurent De Buel, Paul Weber, Meyer Von Bremen, E. Zamacois, E. Preyer, G. F. Bensell, J. Jacobsen, V. Nehlig, E. Moran, H. Herzog, and a large number of others whose names are guarantees of excellence. This is an unusually fine opportunity to obtain first-class pictures at low rates. Mr. Scott will open the sale at 7½ o'clock each evening.

NO

Garment is allowed to leave my Establishment unless it is a perfect

FIT.

Every Cutter in my employ being a first-class artist,

NO

Gentleman will hesitate to place himself in their hands as every

SALE

made must be to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.

CHAS. STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A MOST STRIKING CONTRAST.—The old hair dyes and "colorers," etc., are all more or less sticky, muddy, and fetid, and the hues they impart are not natural. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the newly-discovered agent, is, on the other hand, limpid, transparent, fragrant, and effective, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash,
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

RATIFICATION

OF THE

AMENDMENTS.

All the recent amendments in the prices and improvements in the manufacture of Ready Made Clothing having become

A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION

OF

OAK HALL,

there will be held immediately at that place a grand

MASS MEETING

OF ALL

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA

desiring to participate in these advantages and to array themselves in Gorgeous Spring Attire at Amended Prices.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HEULINGS—MOONEY.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. ABRAHAM HEULINGS and Miss IDA MOONEY, both of this city.

MILES—PLATZ.—March 30, by the Rev. John G. Wilson, Mr. GEORGE W. MILES to Miss MAGGIE E. PLATZ, both of this city.

DIED.

BAMFORD.—On Wednesday, April 7, GEORGE W. BAMFORD, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COLLINS.—On the 6th instant, T. K. COLLINS, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1915 Green street, on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GIBBONS.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. NANCY GIBBONS, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 131 S. Twenty-fourth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MILLER.—On the 4th instant, aged 5 years, CHARLES STUART, son of Charles H. and A. F. Miller.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Mount Airy, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery. **

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

FURNITURE, ETC.
CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths2m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 2m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR SALE.
CHESTNUT HILL. — FOR SALE, A country-seat of 6 acres (near the depot, with fine view); stone mansion, with heater, range, gas, and water; gardener's house and stable; green-house and grapery (in bearing); ice-house (filled); fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens well stocked.
Apply from 9 to 12. J. E. MITCHELL,
3 31 thstu5* No. 310 YORK Avenue.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.
TO RENT DURING SUMMER (WEST Philadelphia),
A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE,
With large Grounds, Stable, etc.
Inquire No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
4 8 ths2t Second Story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT—In Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward, about eight miles from the city—Three COTTAGE HOUSES, with Brown-stone Fronts, French Roof, Parlor, Dining-room, and two Kitchens on first floor, large Yard, all the modern improvements; accessible several times a day by Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 2 8t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.
FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 6 4rp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
1870.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
STEADY GROWTH.
A FIRST CLASS RETAIL TRADE ESTABLISHED.
We keep a Large Stock,
A Splendid Assortment,
Prices Low because Expenses Light,
Location Central and easy of access,
Every article sold
Warranted to be as represented
Or Money Refunded.
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
SPECIALTIES NOW OPEN.
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fine Silk Poplins,
Piques and Plaid Muslins,
Best Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
Power Loom and Barnsley Table Linens,
Calicoes, best quality, 10, 12½, 14 cents,
All the leading makes of Muslins.
We have our entire stock down to the very lowest current rates, and we have never before offered such a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GOODS.
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS!!
Fine Regular Pique, at 25 cents and up. No Mocks.
New and Elegant Hamburgs.
PLAID NAINSOOKS.
PLAID NAINSOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AND VERY CHEAP.
Curtain Lace and Lace Curtains.
Good Nottingham Lace, worth 60 cents a yard, at 40 cents,
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

"J. W. T." "J. W. T."
LACE GOODS.
POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,
In White and Black Lama Laces.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
CEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 13t stuth PHILADELPHIA.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL 1870.
ARE OFFERING
The Best Ssock of Shawls in this City this Spring.
TWO MORE LOTS OF THOSE UNPRECEDENTED $2 BLACK SILKS.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL, 1870.
Fourth and Arch Streets.
THIS WEEK WE ARE RUNNING OFF
SUMMER SILKS, LOW.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL 1870.
Are making Llama Lace Points a Leader this Spring.
N. B.—LUPIN'S BLACK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY. 2 12 stuth3m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 29 3m5

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Will Open Thursday Morning,
A LOT OF
INDIA SHAWLS
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY, AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. [4 6 2m

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.
No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 4 6

GREAT ART SALE.
On account of leaving shortly for Europe,
MR. CHAS. F. HASELTINE
Will sell at Public Sale his entire VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, containing in many cases the finest examples of the best artists (in the world) ever offered in the country,
TO BE SOLD ON THE
Evenings of Friday and Saturday,
APRIL 8 and 9,
AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK,
AT THE
HASELTINE GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
AUCTIONEER.
4 5 5t
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Carmel, Lefevre, Bensell, Seignac, Paul Weber, Pecrus, Carolus, Eaton, Veros, Autray, Armour, Irving, Hamsey, Condron, Salles, Triebel, Armelli, Plassan, Von Sebern, Post, Bosell, Frais, Geerz, Boettcher, Dircks, Maurer, De Rides,
B. Desgoffe, M. von Bremen, Zamacois, Escosura, Herbsthoefer, Dansaert, Bakalowicz, Boulanger, Pasini, F. E. Church, Beranger, Herzog, Perego, Jacobsen, Kuwassegg, Ela, Preyer, Wilms, Sonderman, Beyaig, Hildebrandt, Haseltine, Brendel, Lassalle, Diefenbach, De Buel, Nehlig.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
OPENING.
Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
SPRING STYLES
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
WHITE CORDS.
3 29 tuths1mrp

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF
BROOME STREET;
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE,
CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
In all the Fashionable Varieties,
EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm2m*

CIGARS.
B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed 3 15 1m

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
4 7 1m No. 39 N. WATER Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE Copartnership heretofore existing, between the undersigned, under the firm name of BAILEY & CO., expires this day by limitation.
JOS. T. BAILEY,
JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
JAS. R. BALDING,
General Partners.
ELI W. BAILEY,
Special Partner.
Philadelphia, March 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAILEY & CO., for the transaction of the Jewelry, Silver-ware, and Fancy Goods business, at the S. E. corne of CHESNUT and TWELFTH Streets.
JOS. T. BAILEY,
JAS. R. BALDING,
EDGAR C. PROSSER,
EDWIN A. FABER,
WESCOTT BAILEY,
General Partners.
ELI W. BAILEY,
Special Partner.
Mr. GEO. A. BERNARD is this day admitted to an interest in our business. BAILEY & CO.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1870. 4 6 2t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, successors of the old and well-known house of MICHAEL WEAVER (established in 1817), have this day associated themselves under the firm style of WEAVER & CO., for the transaction of trade in Hemp, Rope, Twine, and Ship Chandlery, at No. 29 NORTH WATER Street and No. 28 NORTH WHARVES.
MICHAEL WEAVER,
GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t

J. PERCY WARR AND ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Jr., have been admitted to an interest in our firm from this date.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

MEDICAL.
THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRST-CLASS REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

GROCERIES, ETC.
1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 ths1s BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

PURE CANDIES, ETC.
FOR PURE CANDIES
AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S,
No. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 mwflmrp* PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp4

Huxley on "The Forefathers of the English People."

Recently Professor Huxley delivered a lecture at St. George's Hall, London, entitled, "The Forefathers of the English People on the Mainland of Europe and Asia." The Professor illustrated his remarks by references to a large map of the two continents, which, he explained, he had had specially prepared for the occasion. The hall was crowded by an interested audience, which heartily greeted the Professor on his entrance, and listened to his discourse throughout in a most attentive manner.

Professor Huxley, after a few introductory observations, said:—

The English people of the present day present two types of physical structure, which are extremely different in their most marked forms, though they pass into one another by every shade of gradation. The one type is tall, fair-complexioned, yellow or red-haired, and blue-eyed; the other, short, dark-complexioned, black-haired, and black-eyed. The two types and their intermediate gradations are at present to be found side by side in most parts of the British Islands; but there is a marked preponderance of the fair type in the eastern half of Britain. The languages spoken by the English people have at the present time no relation to these two physical types, English speakers and Celtic speakers belonging no less to the one type than to the other. Nor are the two Celtic dialects, Cymric and Gaelic, confined to people of the one or the other physical type, as both the types described are exhibited in their extreme forms among Welshmen, Highlanders, and Irishmen.

The earliest historical records furnished by Cæsar, Strabo, and Tacitus, of the nature of the population of Britain, take us back nineteen hundred years, and show that, at that time, the physical characters of the population might be described in the same language as at present. The people of Southeastern England and Caledonia were certainly tall, fair, and blue-eyed, with hair varying from yellow to red in hue; while, in South Wales, they had dark hair and complexions, resembling the Spaniards of that day. But there was a wonderful difference in language, inasmuch as all these people of Britain, so far as we know, spoke the Cymric dialect of the Celtic tongue; while it is probable, though we have no absolute knowledge on this point, that in Ireland they spoke Gaelic. Thus, at the time of the Roman invasion, the outward physical characters of the population of these islands were much what they are now, though the language spoken was altogether Celtic. And there was no parity between the distribution of the Cymric and Gaelic dialects of the Celtic and that of the two physical types, any more than there is now between English and Celtic and the fair and dark stocks. If we confine our attention to the British Islands, therefore, we have absolutely no means of ascribing any special physical characters to the Celtic-speaking people. A British or Irish Celt might be tall or short, dark or fair, round-headed or long-headed; and the remark of Professor Max Muller that it is as rational to speak of a dolichocephalic language as of a Celtic skull is, for the Celts of Britain, perfectly justified.

Whence was this Celtic-speaking people, with its two contrasted dark and fair forms, which inhabited Britain nineteen hundred hundred years ago, derived? The position of the British Islands is sufficient to suggest the extreme probability that it migrated from Europe, the eastern and the southern faces of these islands being within easy reach of the shores of those countries which are now Norway, Denmark, North Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. And the probability suggested by the facts of geography becomes converted into a certainty by those of ethnology and of history.

In the first place, if we turn to the existing population of the continent of Europe and Asia we shall at once recognize our two physical types—the fair and the dark. From Norway to Northeastern France the predominant constituents of the riverain population of the North Sea and of the British Channel are tall, fair-haired, and blue-eyed. In Northwestern France the proportion of short and dark people increases, until, in Southern and Southwestern France, they are the chief constituents of the population. A traveller who should set out from the Orkney Islands and call at every point in the North Sea, and who then should make a land journey from the mouth of the Elbe to that of the Don, would find the people with whom he met to be generally, and in many regions exclusively, of the fair type. On the other hand, if he set out from Galway and cruised along the western coasts of these islands, and of France and of Spain and the north shore of the Mediterranean, he would find as marked a predominance of the dark type. In fact, the population of the southern and western parts of France, of Spain, of the Ligurian shore, and of Western and Southern Italy, is as generally dark as that of North Germany is fair.

There is no reason to think that climatal conditions have anything whatever to do with this singular distribution of the fair and the dark types. Not only do the dark Highlanders lie five or six degrees farther north than the fair Black-foresters of Germany, but, to the north of all the fair inhabitants of Europe, in Lapland, there lives a race of people, very different in their characters from the dark stock of Britain, but still having black hair, black eyes, and swarthy yellowish complexions. Thus, having regard only to physical characters, the population of Europe falls into three broad bands, which run in a rough way from west to east. In the north is the zone of the black-haired, black-eyed Mongoloid Lapps. In the south is the zone of the people who resemble the dark type of the British islands, and who have been called *Melanochroi;* between them lies the broad belt of fair people, who have been termed *Xanthochroi.* If this were a mere natural history question, the facts I have mentioned would allow us to draw but one conclusion as to the origin of the population of these islands — namely, that the dark type has been furnished by immigrants from the Continental *Melanochroi;* the fair type by immigrants from the Continental *Xanthochroi.* But history and philology have every right to be heard in such a matter as this; and I must now try as well as I can (for it is not my *metier*) to put before you what they have to say.

What history tells us, so far as it goes, is quite in accordance with the suggestions of biology. It is certain that, from the fifth century to the tenth, a vast number of people from Scandinavia and North Germany poured into the British islands on all sides, but, as might be expected, most persistently and numerously into the eastern moiety of Britain. They brought with them languages which may properly and conveniently be termed dialects of Teutonic, in contradistinction to the indigenous dialects of Celtic. Out of these dialects the language usually known as Anglo-Saxon was developed, and from it, by subsequent modification and absorption for the most part of Celtic and French elements, has grown English. The invasion which thus changed the language of Britain introduced no new element into the physical conformation of the people, so far as stature and complexion are concerned, though it may have done so in the matter of cranial conformation. It is unquestioned that Norsemen, Danes, and Saxons were alike a tall, fair-haired people, and their immigration strengthened the Xanthochroic element of our population, but added nothing new, unless it were a longer form of head. Thus, to put the matter in another way, tall stature, fair hair, and blue eyes, in a native of Britain, are no evidence of his descent rather from the primary Celtic-speaking, than from the immigrant Teutonic-speaking element of our population, or the reverse. He is as likely to be a "Celt" as a "Teuton," a "Teuton" as a "Celt."

But history teaches us more than this. There is the clearest evidence that the Gauls —the Celtic-speaking people who burnt Rome nearly four centuries before our era—belonged to the fair type, and neither by their stature, their complexions, the color of their eyes or their hair, were distinguishable from such Teutonic-speaking people as the Goths, who sacked Rome four centuries after it; and that, for these eight centuries at any rate, Northwestern, Central, Eastern Europe and the western part of Central Asia were occupied by a tall, fair, blue-eyed people, who were known by the name of Celtæ, Belgæ (the language which they spoke), Germani, Venedi, or Wends, and Alani, according to the districts which they occupied, and the language which they spoke.

Those who have any doubts upon this subject had better consult the great work of Kaspar Zeuss, "Die Deutschen und die Nachbarstumme," published thirty years ago; or the excellent discussion, mainly based upon Zeuss, in Prichard; or to the instructive works of Brandes and De Belloguet.

Thus, when history first makes known the Celtic language to us, it is in the mouths of a people physically identical with the Germans and the Slavonians; and when the affinities of the Celtic, the Teutonic, and Slavonic languages are worked out by the philologer they are all found to belong to the same great group of Aryan languages. The argument to be drawn from the physical affinity of the Celtic-speaking with the Teutonic-speaking people is therefore supported and intensified by the linguistic affinities between the Celtic and the Teutonic tongues; and philology concurs with history in testifying to the ethnic unity of the Celtic-speaking people on the left bank of the Rhine with the Teutonic-speaking people to the eastward. In their clothing, in their arms, in their houses, in their employment of horses and wheeled carriages, no differences of moment obtain between the Celtic-speaking and Teutonic-speaking people of old Europe; nor in their fashion of government, their social organization, their morality, or their theology, do there seem to be any greater differences than are readily accounted for by the fact that the Teutonic-speaking nations were more remote from the corrupting influences of wealth and civilization. The Tonga Islanders of Mariner's time offered the same contrast to the Tahitians that the Germans of Tacitus do to the Gauls; but no one would dream, on that ground, of declaring them to be of different races.

Hence, there can be no reasonable doubt that the fair element of the Celtic-speaking population of these islands 1900 years ago was simply the western fringe of that vast stock which can be traced to Central Asia, and the existence of which on the confines of China in ancient times is testified by Chinese annalists. Throughout the central parts of the immense areas which it covers, the people of this stock speak Aryan languages—belonging, that is, to the same family as the old Persian, or Zend, and the Sanskrit. And they remain still largely represented among the Affghans and the Siahpoots on the frontiers of Persia on the one hand, and Hindostan on the other. But the old Sanskrit literature proves that the Aryan population of India came in from the northwest, at least three thousand years ago. And in the Vedas these people portray themselves in characters which might have fitted the Gauls, the Germans, or the Goths. Unfortunately there is no evidence whether they were fair-haired or not. In India there was a pre-existing dark-complexioned people more like the Australians than any one else, and speaking a group of languages called Drawidian. They were fenced in on the north by the barrier of the Himalayas; but the Aryans poured from the plains of Central Asia over the Himalayas, into the great river basins of the Indus and the Ganges, where they have been, in the main, absorbed into the pre-existing population, leaving as evidence of their immigration an extensive modification of the physical characters of the population, a language, and a literature. Italy is to the Alps what Hindostan is to the Himalayas. The Po is its Ganges. Four centuries B. C. it was peopled mainly by the dark and short stock represented by Ligurians, Etruscans, and old Italians. The Gauls poured into it over the northwestern passes, and settled in Cis-Alpine Gaul, modifying the physical characters and the language of the population, but becoming lost eventually in the great Roman nationality. The correspondence of the names of places in Gaul and ancient Britain fully confirms Cæsar's statement that the Belgic Gauls had, at some comparatively recent time, colonized Southeastern Britain in great numbers. But the primitive colonization of Britain from the mainland by the fair people is doubtless of extreme antiquity.

I have now, I believe, accounted for the fair Celtic-speaking population of ancient Britain. There remains the problem, Why did Britain contain another Celtic-speaking population of a totally different type?

The key to this riddle is, I believe with Dr. Thurman, Belloguet, and others, afforded by history and philology. History, which tells us by the mouths of Cæsar, Strabo, and Tacitus, that the Aquitaine, who lived beyond the Garonne, were a small and dark people like the Iberians, who spoke a language different from that of Gaul. Philology, which tells us that this language was the Euskarian, is represented by the modern Basque, which is unlike every other European language, and which once covered a vastly greater area than it now occupies—the great majority of the people who once spoke it having now acquired other languages.

Thus, once more, physical and philological ethnology, properly viewed, concur. The physically distinct stock turns out to be linguistically distinct—to have, in fact, all the ethnological characters of a distinct race.

In Spain and in the old Aquitania the Euskarian language lingers only among a fragment of the population which physically retains, to a great extent, its dark complexion and short stature. In Britain the same process of extinction seems to have been consummated as far back as the time of Tacitus. For from what has been said it can hardly be doubted that the Silures and the dark type in general were the outliers of the continental Euskarian-speaking dark type, just as the British Belgæ, and the fair type in general, were the offshoots of the continental Celtic-speaking fair type. And just as in Western and Middle Gaul, and in Spain, the Celtic-speaking fair people had, even in the time of Cæsar, largely supplanted and absorbed the dark stock, so in Britain, it is to be supposed that it had altogether absorbed it, and that the dark stock had given up their Euskarian for the Celtic language.

All these reasonings may be thus put into the form of a probable hypothesis. The chain of the Alps, the densely wooded highlands of Central Europe, known in old times as the Hercynian forest, with the broad Rhine in its lower course, form a natural compact between the vast central plains of Eurasia and Western and Southern Europe. Before England was peopled by the ancestors of its present population, the latter region, including the north shore of the Mediterranean, Spain, Gaul, and perhaps the shores of the Baltic, were occupied by people of the dark type, who may by possibility have been the chief people of the so-called bronze age. These people occupied the British islands wholly or in part, and were very probably at first their sole occupants. And in Spain, France, and Britain they spoke Euskarian dialects.

During this time the fair stock, with its Aryan languages, wandered over the great Eurasiatic plain to the east of the rampart, from Poland to the frontiers of China, and from Siberia to those of Persia and India. But at length the fair people found their vast plains too narrow or the luxuries beyond its natural barriers too tempting, and they began to overflow—as "Celts," into Western Europe; as Zendic and Vedic Aryas, into Persia and into Hindostan. The Celtic-speaking fair people, passing into Gaul, partly extirpated and partly mixed with the pre-existing dark Euskarian-speaking population, imposing their language and habits on all the northern, middle, and eastern parts of Gaul, and extending widely into Spain. From Gaul they passed into Britain and Celticized it still more completely; so that, though much of the old blood of the dark stock remained, its language vanished.

The Teutonic-speaking people were simply another wave of the same great Aryan ocean of Central Eurasia. They treated the Celtic-speakers exactly as the latter had treated the dark stock, and before another century has passed the Celtic language will probably be as much a thing of the past in these islands as the Euskarian is.

If this is a fair picture of the general course of events, it furnishes the explanation of the fact from which we started, namely, the presence in the British Islands of two distinct ethnical elements—a fair and a dark.

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The Selection of his Cabinet for his Second Term—A Chapter from Thurlow Weed's Autobiography.

From Appleton's Journal.

In the winter of 1865 I received a note from President Lincoln asking me to come to Washington. Immediately after my arrival I called at the White House, and although early, several persons were waiting to see the President. Mr. Lincoln requested me to call at an hour indicated, when I found him alone. He commenced the conversation by saying: "You will remember that after the result of the late Presidential election was known I told you that I expected to have more influence with the President now that he had got a new lease. You and your friends thought that they were severely tried during my first four years. I did not say much about it then, but intended, if circumstances were favorable, to even up the account. I shall have Mr. Fessenden's resignation of the Treasury Department on Monday. Now, if you had the vacancy to fill whose name would you send to the Senate?"

I replied that, although wholly unprepared for such a question, yet I was not unprepared with a name that I would suggest for his consideration. I then mentioned Governor Morgan as in my judgment a suitable man for the place, provided it would answer to give the two leading places in his Cabinet to the State of New York.

"I anticipated this name," said Mr. Lincoln; "and even if I had not intended to consult your wishes, I should have felt quite safe in trusting the matter to your judgment. I can afford to give Governor Morgan the Treasury, even though Mr. Seward has the State Department, because the Governor can be confirmed, and the people will sustain the appointment. But," he added, "this could not be done if a word or whisper of it gets out. Can you and I keep the secret?" He then inquired if there was any doubt of Governor Morgan's acceptance. I told him I thought not; that he had been a capable and successful merchant; that he had shown great executive and financial ability as Governor of our State; and that I could not doubt of his acceptance of a department in which he could render much greater service to his country. And, after some further conversation, Mr. Lincoln allowed me to suggest—in the strictest confidence, and in general terms—to Governor Morgan that a contingency might happen in which he would be called to the discharge of other duties.

On the way to the cars I stopped at Governor Morgan's house, and, after a very earnest injunctions of secrecy, made the suggestion, in forms so vague and general, as to leave the Governor wholly in the dark as to the nature of the duties referred to, and as to my authority to make the suggestion.

It was understood between Mr. Lincoln and myself that I should hasten home; and, without disclosing or intimating the possibility of a vacancy in the United States Senate, do whatever might be done, with the knowledge I possessed, to give the proper direction to the question of filling Governor Morgan's place in the Senate.

On my arrival at Albany, I had not a little curious conversation with Governor Fenton, without whose co-operation it would have been impossible to move satisfactorily. I found that the gentlemen towards whom attention would naturally be drawn for such a position, resided in the western part of the State. I suggested Lieutenant-Governor Selden, or Judge J. C. Smith, as available; but I soon discovered that the Governor, like some of his predecessors, had aspirations for the United States Senate, when the time and opportunity should arrive. We then talked with less restraint of candidates in other portions of the State; and I left him with the belief that, should it become nessary to act, we could agree upon a suitable candidate. I now, however, with a better knowledge of his tactics, am confident that, had Governor Morgan accepted the Treasury Department, Governor Fenton would have been a candidate for the vacancy.

When the time came for Mr. Lincoln to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fessenden, he took the Senate and the country by surprise in the nomination of Governor Morgan, who—so entirely had I failed to prepare him for the event—was quite as much surprised as his colleagues. Governor Morgan, as soon as he could leave his seat, went over to the White House, and informed the President that he must decline the appointment. He consented, however, to leave the matter over two or three days, giving both himself and the President time for consideration. I returned immediately to Washington, and after a long interview with Governor Morgan, was constrained to report his persistent declination to the President. I failed, however, as I then and now believe, to ascertain what were Governor Morgan's real reasons for refusing the Treasury Department. Upon reporting that failure to Mr. Lincoln, he said:—"That is very awkward, but we must look elsewhere for a Secretary. Who is your next man?" I replied that I was too much mortified by this miss fire to try again. Mr. Lincoln said:—"I am disappointed, for I thought Governor Morgan would be willing to help us 'run the machine;' but I had two other men in my mind. What do you say to Mr. McCulloch or Mr. Hooper?" I replied that I had a high appreciation of the character and services of both gentlemen, but that I was personally almost unknown to them; that Mr. McCulloch had been brought to Washington by Secretary Chase, and might be fairly supposed to have imbibed his views and impressions; and that I had no reason to believe that Mr. Hooper sympathized with Governor Seward or his friends. Mr. Lincoln laughingly remarked that he supposed I could not forget how Massachusetts disappointed me at Chicago; adding, it was hard for Governor Seward to be crowded out by a new man. And then he renewed his request for me to name a man. I then said:—"Why not call Mr. Adams home?" "I have thought of that too," said Mr. Lincoln; "but will it do to have so long an interregnum?" I remarked that I thought Mr. Chandler, the Assistant Secretary, capable and trustworthy. "True," said Mr. Lincoln, "we know that here; but will it do to let the Finance Department, on which so much depends, be run by deputy?" I then spoke of Senator Foster. "An excellent man," said Mr. Lincoln, "and one whom I would readily appoint if Connecticut were large enough to be entitled to two members of the Cabinet." I finally suggested Mr. Hamlin. "Hamlin," said Mr. Lincoln, "has the Senate on the brain, and nothing more or less will cure him." And then I gave it up; and Mr. Lincoln said, "Let us fall back on Mr. McCulloch, who now seems most available;" adding that he would hold the question open for two or three days, giving me time to confer as freely and frequently as I desired with that gentleman.

I found myself not a little embarrassed on my way, one Sunday morning, to the residence of Mr. McCulloch. The idea of establishing relations with that gentleman, "on compulsion," seemed like seeking knowledge under difficulties. These difficulties, however, disappeared by degrees, as our conversation proceeded. There were two elements in the character of Mr. McCulloch on which, *per se*, I was disposed to rely. He had Scotch blood in his veins, and had been in politics a Whig.

This may be a proper occasion to say that, during my whole political life, in all similar conversations in reference to important political interests, I never asked or intimated a desire to receive, directly or indirectly, anything in the shape of a pledge or a promise; nor have I ever, in reference to such things, regarded a man from whom such pledges or promises, were required or who was capable of giving them, worthy of confidence or respect. After Mr. Lincoln's first election as President, he invited me to Springfield, where I passed two days with him in free consultation about the great questions upon which he would be called to act. Mr. Lincoln was frank and unrestrained, evidently inviting corresponding frankness and freedom on my part. His Cabinet, his inaugural, his policy, etc. etc., were fully discussed; and when I was about to take my leave, Mr. Lincoln inquired playfully if I had not forgotten something, adding, after a moment's pause, "You have not asked for any offices." I replied that when the proper time arrived I should probably, like hosts of other friends, ask for such favors. "But," said Mr. Lincoln, "you have the reputation of taking time by the forelock. I was warned to be on my guard against you; and the joke of the matter is, that those who gave the warning are after offices themselves, while you have avoided the subject."

But going back to Mr. McCulloch. My interviews with that gentleman, if protracted, were made so by his intelligent, right-minded, and straightforward expression of views and opinions. If, in going to Mr. McCulloch, I had something of the feeling of "Toots" in calling on "Captain Cuttle" for the "favor of his friendship," I left him with a strong feeling of regard and confidence, and so reported to Mr. Lincoln, who immediately sent his name to the Senate—a step which neither Mr. Lincoln nor the people have had any occasion to regret. On the contrary, Mr. McCulloch proved himself an enlightened, independent, and upright Secretary of the Treasury. To the friends whom I represented he was just and faithful. To myself, who was frequently compelled to occupy his time and attention, he was uniformly courteous and patient—always granting what was proper and in his power to grant, and never refusing without a good reason and in a friendly spirit. All my recollections of Mr. McCulloch in his department—the only place, I am sorry to say, that I ever met him—are pleasant ones.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:30, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:30, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:26 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:39 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:25 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN P. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 824 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OVER THE RIVER.

The Great Bridge Over the Delaware—The Soundings for the Structure About to Commence—The Bridge Itself and How it Will be Built.

There is a prospect at last that a bridge over the Delaware, so long regarded as a myth, will be built. A bill consenting to its erection has passed both branches of Congress and been approved by the President, and the assent of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey has been granted, so that every obstruction of a legal nature has been removed, and the soundings for the proposed structure will be commenced in about two weeks. The following is a list of the corporators included in the charter granted by Congress:—

James Pollock,	John C. Tatum,
Morton McMichael,	Hector Orr,
Thomas S. Speakman,	Charles Cox,
Alexander G. Cattell,	Thomas Shaw,
Presley B. O'Neill,	William Nicholson,
William Moore,	Reynell Coates,
Edward Bettle,	James H. Orne,
Henry L. Bonsall,	Edwin H. Fetter,
George S. Woodhull,	William H. Kern,
Simon Cameron,	Nathan Hilles,
P. C. Brinck,	Robert E. Randall,
James Page,	Marmaduke B. Taylor,
H. M. Phillips,	Sinnickson Chew.

The charter empowers the abovenamed gentlemen and their associates "to erect a bridge, with diverging roadways and double draws, over and across the Delaware river, between the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Camden, in the State of New Jersey, at any time within six years after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War, to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the bill, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river."

It is further required that the consent of the two States shall first be obtained, and that the plans and specifications shall receive the approval of the Secretary of War.

The required amount of stock has been taken by responsible parties, and everything is in readiness for a beginning. The proposed structure will be erected under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas S. Speakman, of Camden, N. J., upon a peculiar plan invented and patented by him.

The bridge will be a "suspension" structure, supported by immense cables resting upon strong towers. Its lowest elevation at the Philadelphia side will be sixty feet; at the highest part of the curve it will reach one hundred and thirty feet; and at the draws the height will be one hundred and five feet. The proportions will accommodate vessels without recourse to the draws, and this latter contrivance will give passage to the remainder of whatever size, which will allow vessels to go through without arrest of motion, permitting at the same time the uninterrupted travelling of vehicles, cars, and foot passengers, even while a ship is in the act of passing. Suppose a large vessel, attended, as all such vessels are in our port, by a steam tug, to approach for a passage, say in the up-river direction, while there are carriages, cars, horsemen, and footmen on the bridge. A signal at the fork of the track is displayed, directing all vehicles, etc., to the northern draw, which remains in place, while the southern draw is thrown back, and the vessels enter without even totally arresting their speed. Instantly on the passage of the stern of the ship the open draw is closed, the signal shifts and directs every one towards that end of the draw, while the northern draw is rolled back and the vessels proceed on their way. Both draws then remain closed till another call for entrance is made. The operation of opening and closing will occupy about one minute each, and not the check of a moment occurs in the steady stream of travel by land or water. The absolute water way over which the bridge will pass is nearly three-quarters of a mile, which will give an adequate idea of the extent of the structure. The directors will soon select, from the various estimates before them, that most desirable, and then the work will be pressed forward with vigor.

THE GIRARD ESTATE.

Final Report of the Superintendent to the City Councils.

The following is a recapitulation of the final report of Charles S. Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the Girard Estate, just submitted to Councils, showing the financial operations of the Trust during the year 1869, and the amount transferred to the new Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

Balance in the Treasury January 1, 1870..		$57,325 39
Cash received and paid to City Treasurer from Rents of Real Estate (City) and Farms.....	$42,503 40	
Rents of Collieries in Schuylkill County.....	7,444 21	
Rents of Real Estate in Schuylkill County.....	132 50	
Rents of Leases for Cutting Timber in Schuylkill County.....	208 34	
Interest on City Loans.....	14,328 50	
Interest on U. S. 6 per cent. Loan.....	255 67	
Interest on Schuylkill Navigation 6 per cent. Loan.....	77 34	
Interest on City Gas 6 per cent. Loan.....	285 00	
Dividends Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania.....	528 00	
		65,763 96
		$123,088 35
Warrants drawn and paid by City Treasurer, charged to		
Lands out of the County.....	$2,323 50	
General Repairs.....	3,578 38	
Inside Painting.....	71 45	
Outside Painting.....	73 37	
Paper and Hanging.....	395 06	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	1,924 58	
Estate.....	$8,276 34	
For Girard College.		
Committee on Household.....	$8,750 96	
Com. on Instruction.....	68 35	
	8,819 31	
		17,095 65
Balance transferred to "The Directors of the City Trusts.".....		$105,992 90

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A fellow on Market street yesterday advertised a living curiosity, "A horse with his head where his tail ought to be." A number of the curious paid their quarter and took a view—of a horse with his tail tied to the manger and his head to the rear of the stall.

—The gate-keeper on duty at the Pennsylvania Hospital last night should be immediately dismissed by the managers. This is not the first exhibition of his insolence, but rather the 101st.

—If the school-house on Mary street, below Master, Twentieth section, is not soon taken down, we will be called upon to record another horrible accident.

—How do the policemen make it pay when they are taxed thirty-five dollars a month to help defeat the Metropolitan Police bill?

AT HOME.—Right Rev. Bishop Wood reached this city yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by a delegation of clergymen, who had gone to New York to welcome him back to his diocese. The grand reception *Te Deum*, etc., for the safe return of the Bishop will take place at the Cathedral this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the clergy of the diocese and as many of the laity as the Cathedral will accommodate are expected to be present. The students of the Theological Seminary will participate in the ceremonies, which will be of an impressive and interesting character. A grand orchestra will be in attendance to participate in the musical programme.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver the last lecture of the "star" course at the Academy of Music. Subject, "To the Rescue."

FARO.

A Row in a Sporting House—A Noted Fancy Man Shot—He Refuses to Make any Disclosure.

The well-known drinking and sporting den at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Sansom streets was last night made the scene of a bloody encounter, which will end in the death of one of participants. Patrick Williams, a native of Pittsburg, but a resident of this city, and Patrick Donnelly, alias "Big Frank," both noted gamblers, early in the evening entered into a dispute in the bar-room of the Continental Hotel over a loss sustained by one of the parties at faro.

Their friends, however, soon separated them, and the matter was quieted. Later in the evening, about 9 o'clock, the two again met at the drinkery first named, and began quarrelling again. It is not known at present who struck the first blow, but it is evident that Donnelly received a severe cut on the head.

After the quarrel had progressed a few minutes, Donnelly drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim at Williams fired two shots, one of which struck him in the groin. He fell upon his knees, and while in that position, the second shot was fired. The ball penetrated the left breast near the nipple and passed obliquely through the lung and lodged in the back. In its course it severed one of the principal arteries, causing a copious hemorrhage. Although fearfully wounded, and weak from the loss of blood, Williams managed to escape two more shots fired at him.

Whilst this was going on a friend of the parties walked out, and, accosting Policeman Smith, of the Fourth District, who was in citizen's dress, asked if "this thing could not be stopped?" Smith would not enter the place, but waited outside. Soon Donnelly emerged from the saloon, accompanied by the stranger, and both started up Sansom street. Donnelly's hands were covered with blood, and he held in one of them the revolver which did the deed. Officer Smith followed them as far as Twenty-second street, where he met Policeman Neill, of the Fifth District. Neill, being informed of the matter, and being of a courageous nature, at once rushed after Donnelly and collared him. Smith then attempted to arrest the stranger, but he escaped.

Meantime Williams had been conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The physician in charge immediately probed the wounds, and expressed, as his opinion, that they were fatal. Detective Lukens and Special Officers Roberts and Burns having arrived, Williams was questioned as to the occurrence, but he refused to make any statement.

Subsequently Alderman Morrow was sent for to take his ante-mortem statement. On going to the bedside of Williams and telling him the nature of his errand, Williams said, "I have no charge to make against any one; if you are here, alderman, to ask me who done the shooting, I will not tell you; I forgive the man who shot me, and I hope that he may prosper and live a thousand years; to punish him would do me no good, and if I should die it would only be inflicting on him a punishment which he may not be deserving; he may have been right in the matter and I may have been wrong; any way, I forgive him, and will not under any circumstances divulge anything that would injure him." The alderman then asked Williams where he lived.

He said he lived in Pittsburg, and had but a single request to make, and that was that his body be sent to his father, James Williams, who lives at No. 35 Eighteenth street, in that city.

Later in the night he seemed to realize his situation, and turning to some of his friends said, "Boys, I would like to live to be an old man, but I guess I'll have to go." He then asked that a Catholic priest be sent for, and soon one made his appearance and administered to him the sacrament.

This morning we called at the Hospital, and found Williams still alive. He had sent for Alderman McMullin and William Whitney, and both spent some time with him. It is the opinion of the physicians that he cannot recover, hemorrhage is going on rapidly, and it is but a matter of a few hours as to his death.

OPERATIONS OF THE WATER WORKS.—The following shows the operations of the Water Works for the month of March:—

Works.	No. lbs. Coal used dur'g the month	Total Galls. Water pu'd du'g month	Average galls pu'd per day.
Fairmount.....	.....	4 8,765,020	15,444,033
Schuylkill.....	561,536	196,944,180	7,877,767
Delaware.....	304,642	76,868,417	2,956,498
Twenty-fourth ward	274,100	53,241,030	1,717,453
Germantown.....	156,800	15,657,600	680,765
Total.....	1,297,078	821,476,247	28,676,516

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning a one-story frame building used as a fish oil refinery, on the Delaware river, below Moore street, was destroyed by fire. The property was owned and occupied by Mr. E. S. Pennington. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, $500. While going to the above fire, Mr. John Mealey, a member of the Good Intent Hose, was run over by the carriage of his company and the carriage of the Robert Morris Hose, and severely injured about the body. The accident occurred at Front and Moore streets. The sufferer was removed to his home, on Queen street below Fourth.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Walter Clark, aged nineteen years, was arrested on North Fifteenth street yesterday on the charge of being a fugitive from justice from Boston, Mass., where he is alleged to have robbed a party in New York of a gold watch and a sum of money. The arrest was made by Detective Lukens, who had received a despatch from a constable in Boston in reference to the runaway. Walter has been committed to await a requisition for his return from the Governor of Massachusetts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, Mr Stephen McCalla, contractor for the Pennsylvania Railroad, while standing on the track of the road at Radnor, was knocked down by a passing train. He had three ribs fractured, and was otherwise injured. The sufferer was removed to his home on the Darby road, below Market street, where he died this morning.

LEG BROKEN.—About half-past 10 o'clock last night. Benedict Buck was found on the sidewalk at Sixteenth and Market streets with a broken leg. He stated that he had been robbed of $50 in a neighboring beer saloon and was then kicked out of the place. The injured man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

RUN AWAY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon took flight at Eighteenth and Wallace streets, and dashed madly off. The wagon came in contact with a tree-box, and the driver, Mr. Devlin, was thrown out and severely injured. The tree-box was demolished and the vehicle greatly damaged.

LARCENY OF CARPET.—Ellen Riley was arrested yesterday for the larceny of carpet from a house in the neighborhood of Tenth and Christian streets. The property was found in her possession. She was sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

COLLISION.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a coal train on the Reading Railroad collided with a locomotive at Twenty-second and Pennsylvania avenue. Three of the coal cars were thrown from the track, and one of the engines was greatly damaged.

FALSE PRETENSES.—A young man named Louis Gross, aged nineteen years, was arrested this morning upon the charge of collecting money on false pretenses. He was locked up and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A CRAZY MAN.—William Law, a crazy man, escaped from the asylum at Media yesterday. He was arrested on the arrival of the first train in this city from that place. William was returned to his old quarters this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 162 Master street, upon the body of Elizabeth Rulkshank, who died suddenly.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Specie in the Bank of France.

Fifteenth Amendment in Baltimore

The McFarland Trial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tonnage Duty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Ways and Means Committee to day agreed to add a new section to the Tariff bill, providing that hereafter no tonnage duty shall be exacted off vessels owned by American citizens, engaged in the coasting trade, or trade on the lakes and rivers.

Annexation of Dominica.

General Banks endeavored to get in a joint resolution to-day, to annex the Republic of Domenica, but objection was made by the Democrats.

Subsidies to Steamship Lines.

The Postal Committee of the Senate decided to-day not to act on the bills for subsidizing lines of ocean steamers, except where it related to carrying the mails. The bill for the line of steamers between San Francieco and Australia, which was before the committee, was referred to the Commerce Committee, in accordance with the above decision.

General Fremont

made an argument before the Senate Pacific Railroad committee last night in favor of the Transatlantic Railroad Company, of which he is President. The Committee are rather favorably disposed towards the road, inasmuch as it does not ask any subsidy.

Retired and Active Officers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate Naval Committee agreed this morning not to act on any petitions for the restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

Recovery of Senator Yates.

Senator Yates, who has been dangerously ill from hemorrhage of the bowels, is fast recovering, and will soon be in his place in the Senate.

The Election Committee

this morning considered the application of Mr. Grafton for further time in the matter of his contest for the seat of Mr. Conner, from Texas. No action was taken.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Court opened at 11 o'clock A. M., a great crowd being present. The prisoner preserved the same calm and composure that have marked his demeanor since the beginning of the trial. Upon the Recorder taking his seat the jury roll was called, the twelve answering to their names. The District Attorney, Mr. Garvin, then proceeded to open the case on the part of the people.

He said the prosecuting attorney for a city and county like New York has very solemn and responsible duties devolving upon him in cases like the present. He has a double duty to perform—to the prisoner and to the people. That responsibility would be too heavy for any man to bear were it not that finally the case is given to the jury, who would have to pass upon the facts, taking the law from the court. That was a wise system, and had the sanction of all wise and thinking men. The jury institution was the best as it was, the grandest safeguard of the liberties and rights of the people. With the decision of the jury all would be satisfied, whether it were adverse to the prisoner or the people. Their decision should be such a one as they could afterwards look back upon with calm satisfaction.

The Court will charge them that if a man premitatedly takes the life of another he is guilty. The facts he expected to show were that on the 25th of November the prisoner stood in the *Tribune* office, lying in wait for somebody. When Richardson came in this person fired the pistol shot which carried Richardson to his grave. For days after the shooting Richardson lingered on in agony until on the 2d of December he yielded up his spirit. Unless the prisoner can show that he was justified in his act he was guilty of murder in the first degree, and such under these circumstances should be the verdict of the jury.

Judge Davis had been selected by him to assist him in trying the case. He conceived that the importance of the case demanded that he should have the aid of an eminent lawyer to represent the people, when three distinguished counsel appeared for the prisoner. With the composition of the jury he was entirely satisfied, and he doubted not that their verdict would be in strict accordance with the dictates of truth and justice, and such as would satisfy the community.

Mr. Graham said there are certain witnesses in the court, and this is a case in which the court may exercise its judgment as to whether or not they shall be allowed all to remain or only one to be here at a time. He asked that witnesses grouped together on the part of the prosecution should not be allowed to remain in court while any one of their number was being examined. This refers only to those witnesses for the prosecution who profess to have seen the shooting.

Judge Garvin said he had no objection, and ordered all witnesses for the prosecution to retire except the first one to be called.

The first witness examined was George M. King. He testified that he resided in Jersey, and on the 25th of November last was employed at the *Tribune* office; was acquainted with deceased and prisoner; saw McFarland at the office that day, about fifteen minutes after six o'clock; he stood at the desk at the end of the counter near Spruce street; Albert D. Richardson entered and came towards the desk; the first he knew of the shooting was hearing the report and seeing McFarland's arm and hand over his shoulder. Richardson was about four feet off, asking the clerk for his mail; Richardson then went out of the crowd, came into the office, and I lost sight of both parties; did not see McFarland go out; previous to the firing McFarland was leaning forward on the desk, a plate glass frame was in front of him, and he was looking towards the door, as if expecting somebody; I saw a pistol in McFarland's hand at the time of firing; Richardson, after being shot, went up to the editorial rooms.

Cross-examined—A diagram of the publication office of the *Tribune* was exhibited to witness by Mr. Graham, and he indicated the position occupied respectively by himself, deceased, and the prisoner at the time of the shooting.

He stated that Richardson was accustomed, when in town, to come down for his mail; did not remember whether it was dusk when he first saw McFarland, as the gas was lighted; he had seen Richardson on the day before and on the preceding Sunday; did not remember seeing a piece of paper before McFarland; witness spoke to him; could not say that he had not seen the piece of paper before the prisoner, on the desk; McFarland was in the habit of coming to the office; was familiar with the place, and was allowed to go behind the counter when he pleased; a similar privilege would not be accorded to a stranger; McFarland was dressed in black clothes; he had on a low round-top hat; had not seen since the occurrence the piece of paper used by McFarland that day; know nothing of such paper having been subsequently destroyed; did not see the pistol in Richardson's hand; was aware that he had arrived; could not remember having seen Richardson make any motion that indicated an intention to use a weapon; saw Richardson's pistol afterwards at the Astor House; never heard Richardson boast of his skill with the pistol; there were in the *Tribune* office at the time Mr. Frohman, Mr. E. J. Carver, Mr. Jerome, and Mr. David Watson; there was also a gentleman in the office that he did not know.

who was examining a file of the *Tribune*; saw that gentleman subsequently several times at the office; spoke to him once; could swear positively that the pistol in McFarland's hand was fired; did not know before the shooting that what he saw in McFarland's hand was a pistol; his best belief was that it was a pistol; no one tried to prevent McFarland going away; did not hear Richardson make any remark; witness was somewhat excited.

To a juror—There was only one shot fired.

Re-direct—Of his own knowledge he could not say that Richardson was armed; the force of the explosion extinguished the nearest gaslight.

To a juror—Could not tell how McFarland got away.

To Mr. Graham—Could not explain how it was that he did not summon assistance; perhaps it was from his excitement; did not see McFarland enter the office.

FROM EUROPE.

Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, April 7.—There was a further flow of specie to the Bank of France this week. The amount in hand is 8,000,000 francs greater than on last Thursday.

LONDON, April 7.—The paper makers in the north of England held a meeting at Manchester yesterday and agreed to advance the price of all kinds of paper ten per cent, owing to the high price of rags.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91½; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 114½; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, April 7.—Linseed cakes, £9 7s.@£9 8d. Sperm oil, £91. Sugars quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed quiet. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Turpentine quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—1:30 P. M.—American securities dull; Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90½; and of 1867, 89¾. Erie, 20¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—1:30 P. M.—Beef, 106s. Bacon, 56s.

PARIS, April 7.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 25c.

ANTWERP, April 7—Petroleum opened flat.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—U. S. Five-twenties opened flat at 95⅛@95¾.

HAVRE, April 7.—Cotton opened dull at 137f. on the spot and 135f. afloat.

PARIS, April 7.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, April 7—U. S. Five-twenties closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—5 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Red winter Wheat, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

LONDON, April 7.—The amount of bullion in vault in the Bank of England to day, according to the official statement of its officers, is £393,000 less than at the same time last week.

LONDON, April 7—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for account. American securities are quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 119½; Erie Railway, 21; Great Western, 28¾.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Peabody Estate.

QUEBEC, April 7.—The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have communicated with the Government of the province of Quebec as to the advisability of founding a village in Lower Canada, building farm houses, a church, court house, etc., for emigrants to be hereafter sent.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Republicans of this city, white and black, held a meeting last night in honor of the fifteenth amendment. A salute of one hundred guns was fired,

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fast Day in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 7.—This is fast day in Massachusetts, and all business here is suspended.

THE TROOPERS.—The following call is explanatory in itself:—

The undersigned, appointed by General Sheridan, at the reunion of the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, as an executive committee for the purpose of organizing an association of the cavalry corps of that army, hereby give notice that a preliminary meeting for the purpose of effecting such an organization will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of April, 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M.

All officers and enlisted men who at any time served with said corps, and who were honorably discharged, or who may now be in the military service of the United States, are cordially invited to be present and assist in organizing such a society.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Major-Gen. U. S. V.
GEO. A. CUSTER, Brevet Major-Gen U. S. A.
HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Major-Gen. U. S. V.
WM. B. TIBBITS, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. V.
C. L. FITZHUGH, Brigadier-General U. S. V.
GEORGE A. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Secretary.

SIXTH CORPS LEGION.—The members of this Legion will celebrate their annual reunion at Horticultural Hall, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Colonel Latta, President of the Legion, will preside. The U. S. Regular Army Band from Governor's Island, New York, will furnish the music. Addresses will be made by several eminent army officers.

The officers of the Legion will assemble at the La Pierre House at 11 o'clock, and proceed thence to the hall in a body.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The second annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, which is to come off on Saturday, promises to be a grand affair. The Academy of Music has been selected, and the doors will be thrown open at 12 M. The proceedings will be opened at 1 o'clock by Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, after which will follow an oration by Major-General John H. Martindale and a poem by George H. Boker.

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ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

IMPROVEMENTS.
* THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR has no equal.
* THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR is lined with patent medallion metal.
* THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR is used by thousands.

SEE IT.
BUY IT.
TRY IT.

* THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR is used by the Continental Hotel.
* THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR will freeze water into Ice.
* THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR is champion of the world.

SOLE DEPOT,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
Central House-furnishing Store,
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & CO.,
4 7 thstu4msp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

REFRIGERATORS.
XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS.
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale an retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu3t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT BOAT RACE

The Spanish Conscription Act.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Boat Race.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial article on the boat race, says "pluck and perseverance gave Cambridge the victory. This is gratifying to the public, weary of Oxonian success, which had become monotonous by repetition."

The *Telegraph* says the victory is immensely popular. Public satisfaction is genuine and unbounded.

Sir Stafford Northcote.

LONDON, April 7.—It is hinted to-day that Sir Stafford Northcote's contemplated visit to Canada has some relation to the Red River difficulty.

French Proclamation.

PARIS, April 7.—It is reported that the opposition party will issue a proclamation concerning the plebiscitum.

The Conscription Act.

MADRID, April 7.—The popular opposition to the operations of the Military Conscription act has not abated. Yesterday a number of men entered Seville from the neighboring villages of Comas and Santepenie with banners flying, shouting "Viva Republica," and "Down with conscription." They were evidently sent out to test the disposition of the people for a general rising. The rioters were promptly arrested by the authorities. Groups of people formed around the guard, and for a time it was thought that efforts would be made to rescue the prisoners. They were safely lodged in jail after some difficulty and the crowd dispersed. The city soon became quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—By direction of the President the following named first lieutenants are transferred from the unassigned lists to the regiments opposite their respective names, and upon being relieved of their present duties will report to their regimental commanders for assignment to duty:—Brevet Chaplain David Izekiel to the 4th Infantry; First Lieutenant Edwin A. Rigg to the 25th Infantry; Brevet Major Gustav Von Blucker, 9th Infantry; First Lieutenant William Conway, 22d Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Wham, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will await orders at his home, upon his own application; First Lieutenant W. W. Armstrong, 7th Infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of his regiment and proceed home to await orders; Second Lieutenant Walworth W. Wood, unassigned, is transferred to the 20th Infantry, and will report to the Regimental Commander at Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to duty.

Navy Orders.

Commodore J. S. Gibson is detached from the command of the naval station at League Island on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore James M. Frailey is detached from duty in connection with the shipment of coal for the navy at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the Naval Station at League Island.

Commodore J. H. Strong is detached from the Navy Yard at New York and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Thomas Pattison is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. N. Miller is detached from the Navy Yard at New York and ordered to duty as Chief of Staff on the South Squadron of the Pacific fleet.

Ensign R. T. Cunningham is detached from the Pacific fleet and granted sick leave.

Ensign E. D. Taussig is detached from the Resaca and placed on waiting orders.

Captain William E. Leroy is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

First Assistant Engineer O. H. Lackey is ordered to examination for promotion.

Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan is ordered to duty at League Island, Philadelphia.

The Hayes Expedition.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, had a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of striking out the name of Captain Hall from the joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the Arctic expedition, and leaving it to the person who fits out the best and earliest for the voyage.

New Mexico.

The Territorial Committee of the House had a further argument to-day from Mr. Chaves in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a State. Pending a motion to report the bill for the enabling act the committee adjourned.

The Commerce Committee.

The House Commerce Committee to-day will hear Ben. Butler and others make arguments in favor of the appropriations for river and harbor improvements. They also agreed to report a bill creating Santiago, Texas, a port of entry.

The Oneida Investigation.

Before leaving Washington this morning the President signed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the Oneida disaster.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

The case of the Richmond Mayors will be brought up in the Supreme Court to-day or to-morrow. Mayor Chahoon is represented by Henry A. Wise, and Mayor Ellison by Mr. Neilson and Mr. Meredith. This case will come up in the form of a motion for an injunction to prevent Ellyson from exercising the office of Mayor.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided not to transfer any officers from the retired to the active list except such as are recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the First Page.

A joint resolution authorising the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage, came up in order, the question being on the amendment fixing the price of the additional lands now granted to the company at $2 50 per acre, and restricting their sale to actual settlers.

Mr. Howell addressed the Senate upon the tendency of the present policy of railroad land grants to create monopolies, and the necessity for such a modification of it as will ensure to settlers some of the benefits.

House.

At the conclusion of the morning hour a point of order was raised by Messrs. Paine and Cullom as to the correctness of the prevailing practice under the rule as to the morning hour.

The Speaker made a statement showing the difficulty of getting the business of committees brought before the House, the calling of committees for reports being limited to the morning hour, the number of committees being 53, and one committee rising up one week under the morning call. He considered that the proper ruling was that which had prevailed until the last fifteen years, and under it the committee occupying the floor at the close of the morning hour would continue to occupy it for the day unless the House by a majority vote decided to proceed to other business. The Speaker, however, felt controlled by the practice of the House of the last fifteen years, but thought that the prior practice was the more correct one and best for the public business.

After considerable discussion, participated in by the Speaker and Messrs. Paine, Cullom, Dawes, Schenck, Cox, Kelley, and other members, the matter was permitted to go over for further consideration.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870.

He explained that the deficiency arose from the custom of appropriating specific salaries, and no more, while from year to year there were changes in foreign missions, the new minister being entitled to his pay for a month before he leaves the United States, and the outgoing minister being entitled to his pay until his return to the United States. During the last year quite a number of those changes had taken place, causing half the deficiency, and the other half had come over in the same way from year to year.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said he understood the explanation to be that the expense of these changes for political purposes last year was $106,000.

Mr. Dawes corrected that impression, repeating what he had said, that half of it was caused by the changes of ministers last year.

The bill was passed.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cigars and cigarettes two dollars and a half per pound as agreed to yesterday, and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Strong, to increase it to fifty per cent. ad valorem.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Highly Important from Spain.

An Outbreak near Barcelona.

The Thomas Funeral

A Mississippi Steamer Ashore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

A Steamboat Ashore.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The steamer Richmond ran into the bank opposite Rushtown Bend, twenty-five miles below here, at half-past 10 o'clock last night, and Captain Green was throwing freight overboard at last accounts to keep her from sinking. The Bismark has gone from here to her assistance.

Immigration from the East

has set in, and large numbers of emigrants are arriving by river and rail; some three hundred arrived yesterday by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, bound for southwest Missouri and Kansas, and about fifty excursionists from Ohio and Kentucky passed through to examine lands in Kansas.

A Suicide.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Jacob Stouffer, an old citizen of Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by taking strychnine.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Thomas Funeral.

TROY, N. Y., April 7.—The remains of General Thomas arrived this morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral train was met at Schenectady by a committee appointed by the citizens of Troy. On their arrival here the remains were laid in state at St. Paul's Church. Generals McDowell, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Hooker, Hazen, Newton, McKay, Granger, and other distinguished officers are in the city. The funeral exercises will take place at noon to-morrow. The body will be interred in Oakwood Cemetery. President Grant is expected here to-morrow morning, at 7½ o'clock.

FROM EUROPE.

Troubles in Spain.

MADRID, April 7.—The news from Barcelona is highly important. Advices just received state that the troubles have broken out there with renewed violence. The rioters have congregated a short distance outside of the city and thrown up barricades. The Captain-General has notified the Government that he is not strong enough to attack them and is awaiting reinforcements. General Prim has sent General Baedrich to Seeve to take command of the national troops.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Schenck stated that after consultation this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means, he had been instructed to move to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars, and to leave the law as it is at present. The clause as reported in the bill was not reported in hostility to the cigar interest of the country, but because the committee was satisfied that the cigar interest would be advanced by some further lowering of the duty on foreign cigars.

Still, as the cigar interest, or the members representing it, seemed to be of an opposite opinion, he would move to strike out the paragraph, thus renewing a motion made yesterday, *pro forma*, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Myers), and which he believed was, on the whole, the best motion that could be made.

After considerable discussion Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion, and Mr. Myers renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as it is under the existing law.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) moved to amend the subsequent clause relating to cotton manufactures so as to make it read "on all manufactures of cotton and on all other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored." It would be recollected, he said, that the Congress of 1861 thought the Tax bill then passed for carrying on a great war was ample for all the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Kelley said the Government was not preparing for war in 1861. The war had not come on.

Mr. Brooks—What was the Loan bill for?

Mr. Kelley—It was to supply the deficiency created under the administration of James Buchanan and under the free trade tariff of 1857.

Mr. Brooks—That kind of talk is good enough for the stump, but is out of place here.

Mr. Kelley—It is good for the House and for the country. Truth is always good for men's souls.

Mr. Brooks—I will meet the gentleman in the back wards of New York or Philadelphia on the stump, but here we are to be governed by reason, not by stump speeches.

Mr. Brooks went on to argue that under the high tariff, American cotton manufactures, which formerly could be found in all parts of the world, could not now be exported, the exportation having fallen off from eleven millions to three millions.

Mr. Kelley denied that the Tariff bill of 1861 was passed by a Republican Congress. The subsequent tariff of Aug. 1861 was passed by a Republican Congress. He claimed that the existing tariff was a revenue measure. More revenue was being collected under it than under any previous tariff, and the importations were greater than ever before.

The discussion was further carried on by Mr. Marshall against high protective duties, and by Messrs. O'Neill, Kelley, and Dawes in favor of them.

Mr. Dawes said that if the manufacturing towns of Lawrence, Lowell, or Manchester were set down on the Western prairies the farmers for a hundred miles around could not be made to believe in free trade theories.

Mr. Marsh